THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1908-1909.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1907-08.

Vol. I.

DUBLIN:

Printed at the University Press.

HODGES, FIGGIS, AND CO., Ltd., 104, GRAFTON ST.,

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THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1908–1909.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in* 1901, *and was republished as Vol. III. in* 1906.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

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THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

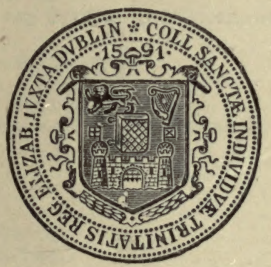
FOR THE YEAR

1908—1909,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1907-1908

VOL. I.



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DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term, 1908.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Wednesday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Thursday, October 22.
Senior Freshmen, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 19, 20, and 21.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Monday, October 19.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Saturday and Monday, October 10 and 12.
Additional Examination for High Places, Tuesday, October 13.
Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday, November 3.
Sizarship Examination, Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 10.
ETHICS AND LOGICS,	Saturday, October 24.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 15.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 20.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, October 29.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 29.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Thursday, October 15.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, October 17.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, October 26.
	LOGICS,	Friday, October 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, November 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 20.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 10.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, October 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 13.
	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Thursday, October 15.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, October 14.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 23.
	LOGICS,	Friday, October 30.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Saturday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Monday, October 26.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, October 29.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 13.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, November 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 16.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Tuesday, October 27.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, November 2.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 30.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Saturday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Friday, October 16.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, October 28.
	GERMAN,	Monday, October 26.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 21.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 19.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Tuesday, October 27.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Monday, October 26.
Greek Verse, Tuesday, October 27.
Latin Prose, Thursday, October 29.
Latin Verse, Friday, October 30.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, November 2.
English History and Modern Geography, Friday, October 23.
French, Saturday, October 31.
German, Saturday, October 24.
Hebrew, Wednesday, October 28.
Experimental Science, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 19 and 20.
Modern Irish, Tuesday, November 3.

Hilary Term, 1909.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Monday, January 11.

Junior Sophisters, Wednesday, January 13.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Saturday, January 16.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Wednesday, January 20.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, January 25.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Saturday, January 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, January 23.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, January 19.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 30.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 21.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, February 2.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, January 23.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, January 19.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 30.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 21.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 16.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, January 26.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, February 2.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 28.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 30.
	LOGIC,	Saturday, January 23.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, February 2.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 18.
	FRENCH,	Friday, January 15.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 13.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 28.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 30.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, February 2.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 18.
	FRENCH,	Friday, January 15.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 13.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1909.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Tuesday, May 18.
Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 21.
Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 17.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, April 19, and Saturday, June 26.
Senior Sophisters, Monday, April 19.
Junior Sophisters, Thursday, April 15.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Friday, April 23.
Junior Freshmen, Tuesday, April 27.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Wednesday, June 23.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Monday, April 26.
Midsummer Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, June 21 and 22.
Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, June 23.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, April 23.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 26.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, April 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 3.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, April 23.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 26.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, April 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 3.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, April 19.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, April 21.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 28.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, April 28.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, April 30.
	LOGICS,	Monday, May 3.
	HISTORY,	Monday, April 19.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Wednesday, April 21.
	FRENCH,	Saturday, April 17.
	GERMAN,	Thursday, April 15.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 3.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, April 30.
	HISTORY,	Monday, April 19.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Wednesday, April 21.
	FRENCH,	Saturday, April 17.
	GERMAN,	Thursday, April 15.

Michaelmas Term, 1909.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Thursday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 22.
Senior Freshmen, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 19, 20, and 21.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Tuesday, October 19.
Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12.
Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, October 13.
Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday, November 2.
Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9

KIDD SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 14, 15, 16, and 18.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics,	Monday, October 11.
Classics,	Monday, October 11.
Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Monday, October 25.
Experimental Science,	Monday, October 25.
Natural Science,	Friday, October 15.
History and Political Science,	Wednesday, October 20.
Modern Literature,	Friday, October 29.
Legal and Political Science,	Friday, October 29.
Celtic Languages,	Friday, October 15.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 18.
	Classics.	Friday, October 15.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Friday, October 29.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, November 1.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 20.
	History and Political Science,	Monday, October 11.
	Modern Literature,	Tuesday, October 26.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Wednesday, October 13.
	Celtic Languages,	Wednesday, October 20.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Thursday, October 14.
	Classics,	Saturday, October 23.
	Logic and Psychology.	Friday, October 29.
	Modern History,	Monday, October 11.
	English Literature and Composition,	Tuesday, October 26.
	French,	Thursday, October 28.
	German,	Wednesday, October 13.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, November 1.
	Natural Science,	Saturday, October 16.
	Old and Middle Irish.	Wednesday, October 27.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Saturday, October 30.
	Classics,	Wednesday, October 27.
	Modern History,	Monday, October 11.
	English Literature and Composition,	Saturday, October 16.
	French,	Friday, October 29.
	German,	Tuesday, October 26.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 21.
	Natural Science,	Tuesday, October 19.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Monday, October 25.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 26.
Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 27.
Latin Prose, Friday, October 29.
Latin Verse, Saturday, October 30.
English Literature and Composition, Tuesday, November 2.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, October 23.
French, Monday, November 1.
German, Monday, October 25.
Hebrew, Thursday, October 28.
Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19 and 20.
Modern Irish, Wednesday, October 20.

Examinations for Special Prizes in Arts.

Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, Prizes in—Awarded annually.
Berkeley Medals, Friday and Saturday, March 5 and 6, 1909.
Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Monday, April 26, 1909.
Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.
Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 26, 1908, and Monday, October 25, 1909.
Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1912.
Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.
Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Midsummer Entrance.
Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.
Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1910. Essays to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1.
Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.
English, Old and Middle, Prize in, Tuesday, May 11, 1909.
Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Wednesday, April 28, 1909.
Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination, in 1911.
Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.
Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 8, 1909.
Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—
Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 19 and 21, 1909.

Irish, Premiums in, Tuesday, June 22, 1909.

Italian, Prizes in, Monday, May 10, 1909.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1909.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Monday, October 26, 1908, and Tuesday, October 26, 1909.

M'Cullagh Prize, Friday and Saturday, January 29 and 30, 1909.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 19, 1909.

Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, June 3, 1909.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in, Wednesday, May 12, 1909.

Stewart (Dr. Henry Hutchinson) Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1910.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 4 and 5, 1908, and Friday and Saturday November 26 and 27, 1909.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18, 1909.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1912.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, 1909.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 31, 1908, and January 27, April 28, October 30, 1909.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 8, 1908, and Tuesday, March 9, Tuesday, June 8, Tuesday, December 7, 1909, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 16 and 17, 1909.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 18 and 19, 1909.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1908.	*Senior Class*,	Tuesday, October 27,[a] and Saturday, December 12.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 26, and Tuesday, December 15.
HILARY TERM, 1909.	*Senior Class*,	Saturday, March 20.
	Junior Class,	Friday, March 19.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.	*Senior Class*,	Wednesday, October 27,[a] and Wednesday, December 15.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 25, and Tuesday, December 14.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 9, 10, and 11, 1909.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 28 and 29, 1908, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28, 1909.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 12, 1909.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 17, 1909.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 16, 1909.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, May 14, 1909.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 19 and 21, 1909.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June, 16 and 17, 1909.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premiums awarded in each term.

[a] Students competing at this Examination are liable for the same fees they now pay for the Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term.—(*Resolution of the Board*, Oct. 13, 1900).

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. will commence on Tuesday, December 1, 1908, and Tuesday, June 8, Tuesday, December 7, 1909.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

Michaelmas Term, 1908.	Criminal Law, Monday, November 23. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 25. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 24. International Law, Thursday, November 26.
Hilary Term, 1909.	Constitutional Law, Monday, March 1. Civil Law, Tuesday, March 2. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, March 3. International Law, Thursday, March 4.
Trinity Term, 1909.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Tuesday, June 1. Civil Law, Thursday, May 27. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, May 29. International Law, Friday, May 28.
Michaelmas Term, 1909.	Criminal Law, Monday, November 29. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Dec. 1. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 30. Jurisprudence, Thursday, December 2.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Preliminary Scientific Medical Examination—Monday, October 12, 1908, and Monday, March 22. Monday, June 21, Monday, October 11, 1909.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, Oct. 12, 1908, and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 14, Monday, October 11, 1909.

Part II.—Monday, October 19, 1908, and Monday, March 22, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 18, 1909.

Final Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, October 19, 1908, and Monday, February 15, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 18, 1909.

Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 9, 1908, and Monday, March 1, Monday, June 7, Monday, November 8, 1909.

Surgery, Monday, November 16, 1908, and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 14, Monday, November 15, 1909.

Midwifery, Monday, November 23, 1908, and Monday, March 15, Monday, June 21, Monday, November 22, 1909.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Friday, Dec. 18, 1908, and Monday, February 22, Wednesday April, 21, Tuesday, June 29, Saturday, December 18, 1909.

Previous Dental Examination—Monday, October 12, 1908, and Monday, March 22, Monday, June 21, Monday, October 11, 1909.

Examination for License in Dent. Sc.—Monday, October 19, 1908; and Monday, March 1, Monday, June 7, Monday, November 8, 1909.

Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 9, 1908; and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 14, Monday, November 15, 1909.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, December 7, 1908; and Monday, March 8, Monday, June 7, Monday, December 6, 1909.

Part II.—Thursday, December 10, 1908; and Thursday, March 11, Thursday, June 10, Thursday, December 9, 1909.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 21.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Friday, June 11.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Medical Travelling Prize, and John Banks Medal and Prize—Monday, June 14.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1908.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Saturday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Thursday, Oct. 15.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Thursday, October 15.

TRINITY TERM, 1909.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Thursday, April 15; and Friday, June 18 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, April 16, and Monday, June 21.
Entrance Examination,	Saturday, June 26.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, Oct. 15.
Supplemental Entrance,	Friday, October 15.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Wednesday, December 16, 1908.
Saturday, June 26, 1909.
Thursday, December 16, 1909.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMAS IN EDUCATION.

Friday and Saturday, October 2 and 3, 1908.
Friday and Saturday, January 22 and 23, 1909.
Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, 1909.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1908.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1909.

HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M. Junior Exhibition Examination commences at 9.30 A.M.

Sizarship Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Ordinary Term Examinations and Catechetical Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M. (see "Course in Arts," § 15).

Term Honor and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship Examinations. The hours are at 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 1.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Scholarship and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

DAYS OF PUBLIC COMMENCEMENTS FOR THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Michaelmas Term, 1908.

Saturday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1909.

Tuesday, February 23, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1909.

Thursday, April 22, at 1 o'clock.
Wednesday, June 30, ,, ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1909.

Monday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service: 5 o'clock on Sundays; and 9 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion: after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer Gowns are worn at other times.

MOVEABLE FEASTS, 1910.

Septuagesima, January 23—Ash Wednesday, February 9.
Easter Day, March 27—Rogation Sunday, May 1.
Ascension Day, May 5—Whit Sunday, May 15.
Advent Sunday, November 27.
Sundays after Epiphany, 2; Sundays after Trinity, 26.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ALMANAC

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1908, TO DECEMBER 31, 1909.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1908, OCTOBER.

1	Th	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms
2	F	Ex. for Diplomas in Education. [open.
3	Sa	
4	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	**Sizarship.**
9	F	
10	Sa	Michaelmas Term begins.
		Autumn Entrance.
		Moderatorships, Mathematics, and Classics.
		Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		B.A.I. Degree.
		Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Previous Dental.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
13	Tu	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Senior Freshmen.
		Civil Law Lectures begin.
14	W	**Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		International Law Lectures begin.
15	Th	**Moderatorships, Natural Science, and Celtic Languages.**
		Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Medical Lectures begin.
		Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
16	F	Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen.
		English Literature, Junior Freshmen.
17	Sa	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters.
18	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke.*
19	M	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		License in Dent. Sc.

1908, OCTOBER—*continued.*

20	Tu	**Moderatorships, History and Political Science.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Engineering Lectures begin.
21	W	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
22	Th	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
23	F	Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography. Test Ex. for Privileges in Freshman years.
24	Sa	**Moderatorships, Ethics and Logics, and Experimental Science.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes:—German.
25	✠	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Lloyd Exhibition.
27	Tu	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
28	W	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes. Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
29	Th	**Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science.** Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
30	F	Prizes:—Logics, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
31	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—French. Divinity School Entrance.

1908, NOVEMBER.

1		*20th Sunday after Trinity. All Saints' Day.*
2	M	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Mathematics, Jun. Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1908, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

3	Tu	**Entrance.**
		Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
4	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
5	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	℣	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		M. Dent. Sc. Degree.
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	℣	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	†F	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	Sa	Annual Officers admitted.
22	℣	*Sunday next before Advent.*
23	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Term Ex. Criminal
24	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law. [Law.
25	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
26	Th	Term Ex. International Law.
27	F	
28	Sa	
29	℣	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
30	M	*St. Andrew.*

1908, DECEMBER.

1	Tu	LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
5	Sa	
6	℣	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
7	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
8	Tu	B.D. Degree.
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
11	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
12	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

1908, DECEMBER—*continued.*

13	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
14	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
15	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Hebrew Lectures end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		Engineering Lectures end.
16	W	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	Th	
18	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Sa	**Winter Commencements.**
20	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.* Michaelmas Term ends.
21	M	*St. Thomas.*
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	*Christmas Day.*
26	Sa	*St. Stephen.*
27	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John.*
28	M	*Innocents' Day.*
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

1909, JANUARY.

1	F	*Circumcision.*
2	Sa	
3	S	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	*Epiphany.*
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.* Hilary Term begins.
11	M	**Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Constitutional Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
12	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
13	W	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. International Law Lectures begin.
14	Th	
15	F	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
16	Sa	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
17	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
18	M	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
19	Tu	Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
20	W	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.**
21	Th	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
22	F	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
23	Sa	**Entrance.** Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Logic, Senior Freshmen.
24	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*

1909, JANUARY—*continued.*

25	M	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
		Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.
26	Tu	Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
27	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity School Entrance.
28	Th	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	F	M'Cullagh Prize.
30	Sa	Honors:—Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters.
		Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
31	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*

1909, FEBRUARY.

1	M	
2	Tu	*Purification of B. V. M.*
		Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
3	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
4	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	*Septuagesima.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	Wray Prize.
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*Sexagesima.*
15	M	Final Medical, Part I.
16	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	
21	S	*Quinquagesima.*
22	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
23	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.*
		Spring Commencements.
24	†W	*St. Matthias.*
		Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.
25	Th	
26	F	
27	Sa	

1909, FEBRUARY—*continued.*		
28	S	*1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.*
1909, MARCH.		
1	M	Term Ex. Constitutional Law. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. License in Dent. Sc.
2	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
3	W	Meeting of the Council. Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
4	Th	Term Ex. International Law.
5	F	Berkeley Medals.
6	Sa	
7	S	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
8	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
9	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibition.
10	W	
11	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
15	M	Exhibitions for students from South Africa. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
16	Tu	
17	†W	*St. Patrick.*
18	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
19	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
20	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
21	S	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
22	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Previous Dental.
23	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Hebrew Lectures end. Engineering Lectures end.
24	W	Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School.
25	Th	*Annunciation B. V. M.* Hilary Term ends.
26	F	
27	Sa	Medical School Winter Session ends.
28	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1909, APRIL.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*
5	M	*Monday before Easter.*
6	Tu	*Tuesday before Easter.*
7	W	*Wednesday before Easter.*
8	Th	*Thursday before Easter.*
9	F	*Good Friday.*
10	Sa	*Easter Even.*
11	S	*EASTER DAY.*
12	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
13	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.*
		Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
14	W	
15	Th	Trinity Term begins.
		Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex.
16	F	Civil Law Lectures begin.
		Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
17	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Honors:—French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Lectures in International Law begin.
18	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*
19	M	**Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.
		Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Medical School Summer Session begins.
20	Tu	
21	W	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
22	Th	**First Trinity Commencements.**
23	F	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.**
		Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
24	Sa	
25	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter. St. Mark.*
26	M	**Entrance.**
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes in Biblical Greek.
27	Tu	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**

1909, APRIL—*continued.*

28 W Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
Ecclesiastical History Prizes.
Divinity School Entrance.
29 Th Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
30 F Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1909, MAY.

1 Sa *St. Philip and St. James.*

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2 S *3rd Sunday after Easter.*
3 M Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
Logics, Senior Freshmen.
Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
4 Tu
5 W **Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
Catechetical Lectures begin.
6 Th Hebrew Lectures begin.
7 F
8 Sa Ferrar Memorial Prize.

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9 S *4th Sunday after Easter.*
10 M Prizes in Italian.
11 Tu Prize in Old and Middle English.
12 W Prizes in Spanish.
Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
Meeting of the Council.
13 Th
14 F Kyle Irish Prize.
15 Sa

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16 S *5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
17 M **Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental**
18 Tu **Fellowship Ex. begins.** [**Science.**
19 W
20 †Th *Ascension Day.*
21 F **Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.**
22 Sa

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23 S *Sunday after Ascension Day.*
24 M **Fellowship Ex. continued.**
25 Tu
26 W

1909, MAY—*continued.*

27	Th	Annual Ex. Civil Law.
28	F	Annual Ex. International Law.
29	Sa	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	☧	WHIT SUNDAY. *Ember Week.*
31	†M	

1909, JUNE.

1	Tu	**Fellowship Ex. continued.** Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
2	W	Meeting of the Council.
3	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	☧	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
7	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.** Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. License in Dent. Sc. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
8	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
9	W	
10	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
11	F	*St. Barnabas.* Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine. Engineering Lectures end.
12	Sa	Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees. Catechetical Lectures end.
13	☧	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. Medical Travelling Prize. M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
15	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
16	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
17	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Wall Biblical Scholarship. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Bedell Irish Scholarship.
18	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** General Divinity Ex., Junior Class. B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
19	Sa	Hebrew Premiums. Prize in Old French and Provençal.

1909,		**JUNE**—*continued.*
20	☧	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
		Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, & Zoology.
		Preliminary Scientific Medical. Previous Dental.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
22	Tu	Irish Premiums.
23	W	**Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
24	Th	*St. John Baptist.*
25	F	
26	Sa	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Engineering School Entrance.
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
27	☧	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	
29	Tu	*St. Peter.*
		Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
30	W	**Summer Commencements.**
		Medical School Summer Session ends.
		Trinity Term ends.
1909,		**JULY.**
1	Th	
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	☧	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	☧	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	M	Library closed.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	
18	☧	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	

1909, JULY—*continued.*

25	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.* *St. James.*
26	M	Library re-opened.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

1909, AUGUST.

1	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	
8	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	
22	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	
24	Tu	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	Sa	
29	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
30	M	
31	Tu	

1909, SEPTEMBER.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	

1909, SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

5	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	
21	Tu	*St. Matthew.*
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	
26	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	*St. Michael and all Angels.*
30	Th	

1909, OCTOBER.

1	F	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open.
		Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
2	Sa	
3	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	**Sizarship.**
9	Sa	
10	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	Michaelmas Term begins.
		Autumn Entrance.
		Moderatorships, Mathematics, and Classics.
		Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
		Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I. Previous Dental.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex.
		Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.

1909, OCTOBER—*continued.*

12	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin.
13	W	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes :—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
14	Th	**Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes :—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
15	F	**Moderatorship, Natural Science, and Celtic Languages.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes :—Classics, Junior Sophisters. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
16	Sa	Prizes :—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen.
17	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	*St. Luke.* Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I.
19	Tu	**Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Natural Science.
20	W	**Moderatorships, History and Political Science.** Prizes :—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters. Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes :—Modern Irish. Engineering Lectures begin.
21	Th	Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Experimental Science.
22	F	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
23	Sa	Prizes :—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.
24	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	**Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Science.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes : Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—German. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
26	Tu	Prizes :—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes :—Greek Prose. Lloyd Exhibition.

1909, OCTOBER—*continued.*

27	W	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes. Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
28	Th	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
29	F	**Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science.** Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
30	Sa	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity School Entrance.
31	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*

1909, NOVEMBER.

1	M	*All Saints' Day.* Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior [Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
2	Tu	**Entrance.** Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
3	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Catechetical Lectures begin.
4	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine. License in Dent. Sc.
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	**Election of Annual Officers.**
20	Sa	

1909, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

21	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
22	M	Annual Officers admitted. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
27	Sa	
28	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
29	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
30	Tu	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. Civil Law.

1909, DECEMBER.

1	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
2	Th	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
6	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
7	Tu	LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs. B.D. Degree Ex.
8	W	Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
10	F	
11	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
12	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
13	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	Tu	Hebrew Lectures end. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
15	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
16	Th	**B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	F	[Degree.
18	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D.
19	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
20	M	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Tu	*St. Thomas.*
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	*Christmas Day.*
26	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas Day. St. Stephen.*
27	M	*St. John.*
28	Tu	*Innocents' Day.*
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

OFFICERS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

July 1, 1908.

Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Laurence, Earl of Rosse, LL. D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

James William Barlow, M.A., *Vice-Provost.*
Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Auditor.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Senior Lecturer.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Bursar.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Registrar.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

George Lambert Cathcart, M.A.
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Frederick Purser, M.A.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
*Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A.
*Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
*Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
J. Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A.
*John Fraser, M.A.
*Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A., *Junior Proctor.*
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A.
George Randolph Webb, M.A.
Robert William Tate, M.A.

Representatives in Parliament.

	Elected.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1909.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
The Professor of Ancient History.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1908–1909.

Mathematics.

R. Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.

G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1909, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1909.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*); the Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine, A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professors of Ancient and of Modern History; L. C. Purser, Litt. D.

Modern Literature.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; H. S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Reid Professor; the Professor of Ancient History.

Fellowship, 1909.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and of Astronomy; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—H. S. Macran, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Provost; The Professor of Astronomy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Hebrew.—G. Wilkins, B.D.

French.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; The Professor of the Romance Languages.

Scholarship, 1909.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; T. T. Gray, M.A.; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Professorships or Lectureships become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Lecturer in Dutch,	
Lecturer in Roman-Dutch Law,	
Professorship of Agriculture,	1909, May 19.
Professorship of Ancient History,	1909, June 4.
Reid Professorship of Penal Legislation, &c.,	1909, June 25.
Professorship of Irish,	1909, July 13.
Professorship of Music,	1909, Nov. 10.
Professorship of Applied Chemistry,	1909, Nov. 19.

Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Science.

First Election.		Last Election.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1879. April 19.	William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.	

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. Oct. 22.	Robert Russell, M.A.	

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1902. Feb. 8.	Frederick Purser, M.A.	

Assistant:—Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

[Founded 1724.]

1901. Mar. 23.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	

Assistants:—James Thomas Jackson, M.A.
Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.
Harry Thrift, B.A.

First Election.		Last Election.

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.].

1906. Feb. 17. — Edmund Taylor Whittaker, Sc.D.

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. Oct. 20. — Sydney Young, Sc.D.

Demonstrator : William Cecil Ramsden.

Junior Demonstrators : Wm. Ringrose Gelston Atkins, B.A.; Thomas Arthur Wallace.

Professor of Applied Chemistry. (5)

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction; discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. Nov. 19. — Emil Alphonse Werner.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. April 16. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Assistant :—Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. (7)

[Founded 1844.]

1897. Oct. 16. — John Joly, M.A., Sc.D. — 1904. Oct. 16.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. (5)

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. Nov. 29. — Henry William Mackintosh, M.A. — 1905. Feb. 16.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. Dec. 18. — John Isaac Beare, M.A.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Latin. (7)	
	[Founded 1870.]	
1904. June 4.	Josiah Gilbart Smyly, M.A.	
	Professor of Hebrew. (7)	
	[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]	
1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	1907. Oct. 20.
	Lecturers in Hebrew.	
	*John Isaac Beare, M.A.	Nov. 20.
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	1908. Feb. 5.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)	
	[Founded 1838.]	
1906. Oct. 26.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	
	Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)	
	[Founded 1856.]	
1905. Mar. 2.	Lucas White King, LL.D.	
	Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.	
	[Founded 1858.]	
1908. Feb. 1.	Mark Collins, B.A. (Lond.); Ph.D., (Leipzig).	
	Professor of the Romance Languages.	
	[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]	
1907. Nov. 9.	Maurice Alfred Gerothwohl, Litt.D.	
	Professor of German. (5)	
	[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]	
1907. June 21.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.	

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Irish. (5)	
	[Founded 1840.]	
1896. April 18.	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	1904. July 13.
	Lecturer in Celtic Languages	
	[Founded 1907.]	
1907. Nov. 14.	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.	
	Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.	
	[Founded 1907.]	
1907. Nov. 13.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.	
	* *Lecturer in Dutch.*	
	[Founded 1903.]	
	[Vacant.]	
	Professor of English Literature.	
	[Founded 1867.]	
1867. July 6.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.	
	[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]	
1867. June 27.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.	
	MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.	
	Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)	
	[Founded 1837.]	
1901. Nov. 30.	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	1906. Nov. 30.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.	
	Professor of Political Economy. (5)	
	[Founded 1832.]	
1882. Mar. 25.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.	1907. Dec. 3.
	Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.	
	[Founded 1762.]	
1904. Nov. 19.	John Henry Wardell, M.A.	

First Election.		Last Election.

Professor of Ancient History. (5)

[Founded 1869.]

1904. June 4.	William Alexander Goligher, M.A.	

Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)

[Founded 1850.]

1898. May 7.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	1908. May 7.

Divinity.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

1888. Mar. 31.	John Gwynn, D.D.

Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.
(Sept., 1907, to Sept., 1908.)

1907. June 1.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants:

*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1888. June 30.	John Henry Bernard, D.D.

Assistants:

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*George Wilkins, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)

[Founded 1898.]

1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	1908. Feb. 5.

Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1907. April 17.	Charles Benjamin Dowse, M.A.

First Election. | Last Election

Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

[Founded 1901.]

1902. Mar. 8. — John Andrew Jennings, M.A.

**Donnellan Lecturer.*

[Founded 1794.]

1906. Nov. 24. — (*For* 1907–8.) Alexander Roderick Ryder, B.D.

1907. Nov. 30. — (*For* 1908–9.) Henry Monck Mason Hackett, B.D.

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886. — John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).

1903. — Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.

Law.

Regius Professor of Laws. (7)

[Founded 1668.]

1908. Feb. 29. — Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

Founded 1761.]

1891. Jan. 17. — George Vaughan Hart, LL.D. — 1906. Jan. 17.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship. In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1908. Feb. 29. — James Sinclair Baxter, LL.B. (Lond.).

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1904. June 25. — Robert Galloway Louis Leonard, LL.D.

First Election.		Last Election

Lecturer in Roman-Dutch Law.

[Founded 1905.]

[Vacant.]

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17.	James Little, M.D.	

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895. Nov. 16.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	1905. Nov. 16.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906. Dec. 1.	Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.	

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. June 20.	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.	

**Chief Demonstrator.*

Henry Mulrea Johnston, B.A., M.B. (R.U.I.). Nov. 20.

**University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1895. April 19.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

[Founded 1888.]

1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. June 22.	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.	

First Assistant:—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.
Second Assistant:—William Geoffrey Harvey, M.B.

First Election. | Last Election.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1882. John Magee Finny, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1902. William Henry Thompson, Sc.D.

Assistants:—William Caldwell, B.A.
Francis O'Brien Ellison, M.D.

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1889. Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. June 30. Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Assistants:—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15. William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. Mar. 14. Percy Sewell Sheardown.

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23. Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

[a] Appointed by the College of Physicians.

First Election. Last Election.

Indian Civil Service.

Reader in Tamil and Telugu.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. June 21.	Charles Kough, B.A.	

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Nov. 29.	William Edwin Ormsby, LL.D.	

Lecturers.

Appointed.		
Oct. 1895	English Literature and Composition,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
Oct. 1903	Greek, ...	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
Oct. 1903	Latin, ...	
Oct. 1902	Mathematics, ..	J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.
Oct. 1901	Mental and Moral Science,	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
Oct. 1908	Political Economy,	J. H. Wardell, M.A.
Oct. 1908	Political Science,	
	Roman Law, ..	[Vacant.]
Oct. 1901	English Law, ..	John Dockrill, M.A.
Oct. 1904	Ancient History	W. Kennedy, M.A.
Oct. 1901	General Modern History,	J. H. Wardell, M.A.
Oct. 1901	English History,	
Oct. 1900	French, ...	A. J. W. Cerf, Litt.D.
Oct. 1900	German, ...	
Oct. 1906	Chemistry, ..	Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Oct. 1902	Physics, ...	J. T. Jackson, M.A.
Oct. 1900	Botany, ...	H. H. Dixon, Sc D.
Oct. 1900	Geology, ...	John Joly, Sc.D.

Music.

Professor of Music. (5)

[Founded 1764.]

1894. Nov. 10.	Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc.	1904. Nov. 10.

First Election. | Last Election.

EDUCATION.

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

1905. May 17. — Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor of Agriculture. (3)

[Founded 1906.]

1906. May 19. — William Arthur Barnes, B.A.

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1904. April 23 — Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.

Librarian. (5)

1887. Jan. 29. — Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D. — 1907. Jan. 29.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.
Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.
Third Assistant—William John Butler, M.A.
Fourth Assistant.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks { Joseph Hanna. / George Ernest Haines (*Lending Library*).

**Auditor.*

1903. Nov. 20. — Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D. — Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17. — Frank Leet, B.A.

**Registrar of the Senate.*

1904. April 16. — Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Litt.D. — Nov. 20.

Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—G. L. Cathcart, M.A.
W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

M. W. J. Fry, M.A.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
R. M. Gwynn, M.A., *Secretary.*

First Election.		Last Election.
	**Registrar of the Law School.*	
1892. Nov. 20.	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Registrar of the School of Physic.*	
1879. March.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Medical School Committee.*	Nov. 20.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

And the Provost (*ex-officio*) and the Representatives of Trinity College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

	**Registrar of the Engineering School.*	
1901. Mar. 16.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Registrar of the School of Music,*	
1899. Nov. 20.	Henry S. Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	** Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.*	
1907. Nov. 20.	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Registrar of the Army School.*	
1904. Nov. 20.	John Henry Wardell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Registrar of the School of Education.*	
1905. Nov. 18.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	**Registrar of the School of Agriculture.*	
1907. Nov. 20	William Gregory Hodson, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	Lady Registrar.	
1905. Feb. 4.	Miss Lucy P. Gwynn.	
	Warden of Trinity Hall.	
1908. July 24.	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.	
	Curator of the Museum.	
1879. Dec. 20.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1905. Mar. 10.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Keeper of the Herbarium.	
1869. Jan. 23.	Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D.,	1903. Oct. 17.
	Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.	
1906. Jan. 20.	Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.	
	Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.	
1899. Nov. 11.	Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.	
	Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.	
1885. July 7.	Charles Henry Miller, M.A.	
	Accountant.	
1885. Dec. 23.	A. Grahame Bailey.	
	Honorary Precentor.	
1905. Dec. 16.	John P. Mahaffy, D.D.	
	Organist and Choir-Master.	
1894. April 2.	Charles G. Marchant, Mus.B.	

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.	John R. Morgan.
Thomas F. Marchant.	Charles Kelly.
Melfort D'Alton.	T. Harris Watson.
R. Daniel Jones.	J. E. Payne.

	Chief Steward.	
1893. Nov. 3.	Joseph Marshall.	
	Clerk of the Works.	
1885. Oct. 31.	George Smith.	

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.

(*Retire* 1911.)

Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Litt.D.
John P. Mahaffy, D.D.
Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D.
William J. M. Starkie, Litt. D.

(*Retire* 1908.)

Louis C. Purser, Litt. D.
Robert Russell, M.A.
Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.
Edward J. Gwynn, M.A.

(*Retire* 1909.)

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Edward Dowden, LL. D. (*Secretary*).
John Joly, Sc.D.
Henry Brougham Leech, LL.D.

(*Retire* 1910.)

Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D.
W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.
James Patrick Johnston, Sc.D.
Sir John William Moore, M.D.

A Meeting of the Senate for the nomination of Members of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 28, 1908, being the fourth Wednesday of the month, and on Wednesday, October 27, 1909.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days should fall on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commence. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1908, 1909, the days of meeting will be:—Nov. 11, and Dec. 9, 1908; and Feb. 10, March 3, May 12, June 2, Nov. 10, Dec. 8, 1909.

Literary and Scientific Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION, 1908–1909.

Auditor.

J. H. Monroe (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

Treasurer.

W. H. A. O'Grady.

Secretaries.

W. L. Murphy (Sch.). | W. Ashley Powell (Sch.

Librarian.

A. P. Samuels.

General Committee.

M. C. Greene, B.A.
G. H. W. Davies (Sch.)
T. Hughes, B.A.
J. T. Moon.
R. C. Young.
G. M. Kidd.

Library Committee.

C. Blackwell.
J. P. Wylie.
G. Hughes.
A. C. Davies.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1906–1907.

Oratory—Gold, ... A. S. Quekett (Mod.), B.A.

,, Silver, ... { T. S. C. Dagg (Mod.), B.A.
J. G. Dougherty (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1*s*.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1908–1909.

President.—D. P. W. Maunsell (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—J. C. Duncan (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—Hans Kräll.
Librarian.—F. H. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Registrar.—D. J. C. Hearn.

Council.

Rev. F. M'Connell, B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).
P. A. M'Elwaine (Mod.), LL.B. (*Ex-Treas.*).
J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Lib.*).
C. B. Price.
J. H. Craig (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (Univ. Stud.).
J. E. W. Flood (Sch.).
M. W. Robertson (Mod.), B.A.
K. B. Dockrell.
C. B. Armstrong.

Associate Seats on the Council.

C. N. Kough (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
T. J. D. Atkinson (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).

MEDALS.

SESSION 1906–1907.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, .	W. H. L. M'Carthy (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .	J. H. Craig (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (Univ. Stud.)
Oratory—Silver Medals, ...	J. C. Duncan (Sch., Mod.), B.A. T. J. D. Atkinson (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).
Æsthetics—Silver Medal, ...	W. H. L. M'Carthy (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting is usually held at the close of October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; Gold and Silver Medals for Research Work in Irish History; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1*s.*

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1908–1909.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Very Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.

Auditor.—A. E. Elder (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—J. Bennett (Univ. Stud.), B.A.
Treasurer.—R. Creed Meredith.
Librarian.—E. L. Hunter (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members,* { The President. / The Vice-Presidents. / The Officers of the Society.
R. Scandrett (Sch.).
A. W. Norton.
F. H. W. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
R. Tyner (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1907–1908.

Oratory—A. E. Elder (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Composition—J. Bennett (Univ. Stud.), B.A.
President's Prize Essay—C. C. W. Duggan (Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the Second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1873.)

Thirty-Third Session, 1908–1909.

President—T. G. Moorhead, M.D.

Record Secretary—M. A. Diemont.

Corresponding Secretary—A. Stokes.

Treasurer—J. D. Kernan.

Librarian, 1908—C. H. Denham.

Librarian, 1909—V. M. Fisher.

Council.

R. T. St. J. Brooks.	A. F. Shaw.
F. Crosslé.	T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
H. de L. Crawford.	R. C. B. Maunsell, M.B.
C. H. Denham.	A. F. Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
A. A. M'Connell.	G. J. Peacocke, M.D.
L. M. M'Cullough.	F. C. Purser, M.D.
D. M. Moffat.	R. J. Rowlette, M.D.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1908–1909.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.
F. Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
N. H. Alcock, M.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Hon. Record Secretary.

A. W. Wallace (Sch.)., 1, St. Lawrence Road, Clontarf.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary—G. H. Culverwell, 30, T. C. D.

Hon. Treasurer—W. R. G. Atkins (Sen. Mod.), B.A., 30, T. C. D.

Hon. Librarian—H. H. Poole (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., 28, T. C. D.

Committee.

F. A. Crawford (Sch.).
S. B. B. McElderry (Sch.).
A. W. Panton.
J. Smyly (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
T. H. Hill (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. Austin (Sch.).

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge is made of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, can be obtained from the Hon. Record Secretary.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the Officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1908–1909.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
William Tatlow, B.A.I.
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

E. A. Dillon, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. Richey.

Committee.

A. L. Fletcher.
N. S. Clouston.
R. C. Panton.
R. C. Baile.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

The Right Hon. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, LL.D.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, LL.D., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Andrews, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Mr Justice Johnson, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Committee.—Season 1908–1909.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, *Ex-officio.*
R. A. Oulton, *Hon. Secretary.*
H. P. Mayne, B.A., *Hon. Treasurer.*
J. Jackson, *Hon. Librarian.*
J. H. Monroe (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., *Hon. Registrar.*
C. J. K. Burnell, B.A., *Hon. Orchestral Registrar.*
G. Hewson, B.A., Mus. Bac.
R. H. Whelan, B.A.
C. L. Leeper.
R. L. V. Howe.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.
T. Henry Maxwell, M.A.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.

SEASON.—OCTOBER, 1908, TO JUNE, 1909.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during Term time.

Subscription:—

Performing Member, . . .	£1	1	0	per annum.
Non-Performing Member, .	1	10	0	,,
Lady Associate, ...	0	15	0	,,
Orchestral Associate, . . .	0	15	0	,,
Non-performing Associate, .	0	10	6	,,

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1908–9.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, S.F.T.C.D.

Officers and Committee.

Auditor.—J. H. Craig (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
Secretary.—J. G. Acheson (Sch.).
Treasurer.—J. E. W. Flood (Sch.).
Librarian.—J. Johnston.

Council.

R. M'Combe (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Aud.*).
W. H. A. O'Grady (*Ex-Lib.*).
J. Bennett (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. Univ, Stud.
J. E. L. Oulton (Sch.) (*Ex-Treas.*).
G. W. Davies (Sch.).
W. R. Boyd.
C. B. Armstrong.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* for Members of Freshman standing. 7*s.* 6*d.* for all other Members.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1908–1909.

President.

Mrs. Traill.

Secretaries.

E. M. Tuckey (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
I. M. Weir Johnston.

Treasurer.

J. Colhoun.

Librarian.

O. C. Purser (Sch.).

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members.*
- The Officers of the Society.
- S. E. Auchinleck (*Ex-Sec.*).
- R. M. E. Fitz Gerald (*Ex-Sec.*).
- K. H. Huggard (*Ex-Sec.*).

A. K. Bevis.
V. Matheson (Sch.).
I. G. Webb.
M. A. Dobbin.
E. F. Somerville.
H. S. Chenevix.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women, Undergraduates, and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1908–1909.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Precentor of the Chapel.
The Professor of Music.
The Archbishop King's Professor.
The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.

Choir Master.

Charles Marchant, Mus. Bac.

Organist.

J. S. Cooper.

Assistant-Organists.

J. Jackson.

Honorary Secretary.

H. F. Tonkin.

Honorary Treasurer.

W. A. Bywater, 19, T. C. D.

Honorary Librarian.

F. L'Estrange.

Committee.

W. Daly.
A. W. Norton.
E. L. Hunter.
R. Scandrett.
W. Graham.
W. L. M'Cormick.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, especially among Divinity Students, that they may be able hereafter to take an intelligent interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Monday at 3 p.m., and Wednesday at 11 a.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many of the Members as possible.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who attend regularly the Lectures and Services for three consecutive Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Subscription, One Shilling per annum.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—The mode in which the government is constituted may be collected from the historical sketch which is to be found at the beginning of Volume III. of the Calendar for 1906–7.

The Crown, except when limited by Act of Parliament, is supreme. Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters

[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

relating to education, as specified in detail below, they act conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a] who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Provost and Senior Fellows, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Provost and Senior Fellows must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no

[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the Provost; or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely, four members elected by the Senior Fellows; four by the Junior Fellows; four by the Professors who are not Fellows, and four by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing member or members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors. The members elected to the Council hold office for four years.

At every election of members of the Council, every elector of each class is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election of that class, and may give all such votes to any one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In the event of the said Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of

office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Provost and Senior Fellows, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Provost and Senior Fellows, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Provost and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Council.

§ III. Teaching.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

Under the present regulations a new Fellow is elected every year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination held in pursuance of the Statutes.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. Degrees are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having first been granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates

for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 12.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held three weeks before the Summer Commencements, on a day fixed in the Almanac, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate, and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors:

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
5. Bachelors in Engineering.
6. Bachelors in Surgery.
7. Bachelors in Medicine.
8. Bachelors in Law.
9. Masters in Engineering.
10. Masters in Surgery.
11. Masters in Arts.
12. Bachelors in Divinity.
13. Doctors in Music, who are Graduates in Arts.
14. Doctors in Literature.
15. Doctors in Science.
16. Doctors in Medicine.
17. Doctors in Laws.
18. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate, unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor, at latest, the day before the Commencements.

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

TERMS AND EXERCISES
REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

Terms in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, "Course in Arts.") He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work

submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it and on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be of the same standing as a Doctor in Science.

The other Regulations in reference to the Degree are precisely similar to those which hold good in the case of a Doctor in Science.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Articles and Liturgy,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s*.

Archbishop King's Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following :—

Division VII.

Butler's Analogy.
Pearson on the Creed (Articles ii.–v., viii., ix., xii.).
Davison on Prophecy.
Browne on the Articles.
Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.
Mozley on Miracles.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send Archbishop King's Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present to Archbishop King's Professor a *printed* Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to Archbishop King's Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see "Law School."

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree in any of the following ways:—

(1). By passing an Examination. For details, see "Law School."

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate shall be further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence they may exempt the Candidate from the Examination.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained under the same conditions as those existing in respect to the Degree of Litt.D. and Sc.D. Provided that the "original published work" submitted relate to legal or political studies.

Candidates for Degrees qualifying by methods (2) or (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer for their Degrees.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see under School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See under "Engineering School.")

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A Bachelor in Music must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

The Examination for the Degree will be divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   - (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   - (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   - (*c*) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint not required).
   - (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   - (*e*) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

2. *Further Examination*—

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for stringed orchestra. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of:—

- (*a*) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
- (*b*) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
- (*c*) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
- (*d*) Double counterpoint.
- (*e*) Canon in two parts.
- (*f*) Fugal construction.
- (*g*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
- (*h*) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the University of Dublin, on payment of the necessary fees (£10).

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Music. He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising :—

(*a*) An overture.
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra.
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

(*a*) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music, for Non-Graduates, 10
,, ,, for Graduates, . 5
Doctor of Music 20

Master in Dental Science.—See under that heading in "School of Physic."

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions :—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Provost and Senior Fellows of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
——— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
——— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——— ——— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
,, ,, for Graduates,	5	0	0
—— Doctor,	20	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

No B.A. Degree from any other University will be accepted for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University analogous to that of this College. (Resolution of the Board, June 15, 1908.)

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., and B.A.O., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Professional Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, and Licenses in Civil Engineering and Dental Science, will be found below, under the Regulations of the several Professional Schools.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

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[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote

Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another lector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS OF ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING, and BACHELORS OF ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS, who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the day of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Hilary Term Supplemental in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the pay-

ment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st

will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

(*f*) Students permitted to pass a Supplemental Examination in a part of the Examination in which they have failed, must pay One Guinea each for this privilege. (Order of the Board, December 8, 1902.)

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.

2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.)

3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the A. B. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4*s*. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost on the merits, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock, and Evening Prayer at nine o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence, who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s.* a week upon all Students, actually resident in College, whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s.* a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10*s.* for the week instead of 11*s.* 8*d.* If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8*s.* 4*d.* instead of 11*s.* 8*d.*

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5*s.* If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4*s.*, and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.* If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.*

Note.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1*s.* a day during Short Commons, an 1*s.* 8*d.* a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., are required to attend night-roll, which is called by the Junior Dean every night at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass the College gates without a written order from the Dean.

Those who are late for night-roll may return their names at the gate before twelve o'clock. Not more than *two* such returns in any week will be allowed to a Junior Freshman, or *three* to a Senior Freshman, or *four* to a Junior Sophister, or *five* to a Senior Sophister. Fellow-Commoners are allowed in each class

one more such return than Pensioners. Those who return their names more frequently than their standing allows are fined as *tardy*; and those who do not return their names at all are considered as being absent from College, and severely fined, unless they are able to give a satisfactory reason for the omission. The College gates are closed at twelve o'clock, and the name of each Student who comes into College after that hour is specially returned to the Junior Dean, and a fine is inflicted, unless such Student has previously obtained a written permission from him.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for Junior Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee :—W. Kennedy, M.A., Junior Dean, *Chairman*; Robert Russell, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D.; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D.; H. H. Dixon, SC.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules :—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized, upon due inquiry, to admit Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of the Cape of Good Hope to enter without further Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. They last for two days, and those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.[a]

[a] In Calendars bearing date prior to 1892, the names of the Candidates who obtained High Places at Entrance are inserted under the title—Placed in the First Division.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek; French, Stendhal, Un Episode de Waterloo (ed. Gerothwohl); German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (The quantity of each author to be presented for examination should be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play.) The Examination in French and German will be partly *viva voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

Additional Examination for High Places at Principal Entrances.

Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; Geometry and Algebra; and an examination *viva voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers, all candidates for High Places having answered in the French or German paper on the first day.

[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Reid Sizarship, tenable by natives of the County of Kerry only.

3rd. Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20, and six of £15, a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland. See under 'Exhibitions.'

4th. Ten Exhibitions of £50 a year, tenable for two years, on the foundation of Sir John Gardiner Nutting, for students from unendowed schools, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland. See under 'Nutting Exhibitions.'

5th. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

6th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1909.

7th. Two Exhibitions annually, not exceeding £50 each per annum, and tenable for four years, open to students coming from South Africa, one at least to be given to a student intending to enter the Medical School. See under 'Exhibitions awarded to students from South Africa.'

8th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

9th. The Biggs Memorial Prize. See under that heading.

10th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes,[a] namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew. (*Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize.*)
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.
12. Modern Irish.

[a] The Greek and Latin Prizes are the gift of the Vice-Chancellor.

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. and iv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Green's Short History of the English People.
Gardiner's Students' History of England. } 130 marks.
Mrs. J. R. Green's Henry II.
Clyde's Geography. . . . . 70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.)
Paul de Saint Victor: Hommes et Dieux.

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Dion-Ġnollaċ Ġoṁaiṙ Ġeaṙa aṁ 'Ġiṙinn.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemical Science*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, Zoology, Botany, and Geology, which are as follows:—

Zoology—Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.
External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.
Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4. Sizarships.

Sizars are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of July in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; *or* (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; *or* (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace:—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C.; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line (Cartesian Coordinates).

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Note.—The atomic theory is not required, nor are chemical formulæ or equations.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . .	La Fontaine: Fables, Books i.–vi. Taine: La Fontaine et ses Fables.
German, . .	Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.–xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course:—

(*a*) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.

(*b*) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.

(*c*) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books:—
Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or

[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term[a]; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday after the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may

[a] But see § 21 for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years, and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.

also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which the Student is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years, and* § 22 *for the Arts Course of Medical Students.*]

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 37.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Term, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

[*See* § 21 *for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years, and* § 22 *for the Arts Course of Medical Students.*]

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*) He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 37.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*[a]

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce.* The hours of the Term Examinations are, in the forenoon, from half-past nine to twelve, and in the afternoon, from two to four or five, except during the months of December and January, in which the afternoon hours are from one to three or four; on the *vivâ voce* days, however, the hour of termination of the Examination depends on the number of candidates; and a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery (Registrar's Office) at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*[a]

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without

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[a] See note a, p. 38.

reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on Church Holidays marked in capital letters, or upon days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following :—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books ; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the following Course, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student keeping a Term by Examination must answer in all the prescribed subjects. Students keeping a Term by Lectures must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages. But Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the School for the ordinary Science Lectures, and see § 21 for privileges granted to Honor Students, and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ... Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic.

Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables (*p.* & *v. v.*).

A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application.

Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—*continued.*

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*: Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i. French, Mérimée, Colomba. German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Rob Roy; *or*, Allingham, Ballad Book (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and V., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*: Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX. French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus. German, Auerbach, Barfüssele.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Marmion; *or*, De Quincey, English Mail Coach and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*: Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis. French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc (Hachette). German, Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19 Jahrhunderts. (Selections: Hölderlin, Eichendorff, Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer, Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel, Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

In the Senior Freshman year all the subjects are compulsory on all Students *other than* (*a*) *Honor Students*: see § 21, or (*b*) *Medical Students*, see § 22. Subject to these exceptions, Students keeping the Term by Lectures must attend Lectures in both Science and Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end of chap. 99. French, A. France, Sylvestre Bonnard. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics :—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
	French, Berthon, Selection of Modern French Verse.
	German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life. Milton, Samson Agonistes (*p.*).

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*), *or* Geometrical Drawing (*p.*).
	Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
	Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics, as before.
	Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV.
	French, Molière, Le Misanthrope.
	,, Th. Gautier, Trois Grotesques (Clarendon Press).
	German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Shakspere, Henry V. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are:—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see under "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see under "Senior Exhibitions").

21. Privileges of Honor Students in the Freshman Years.

Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. These Terms may be kept (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

22. Arts Course for Medical Students.

1. In order to join the Medical School, a Student must have passed either

(*a*) a Junior Freshman Term Examination,

or

(*b*) the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination.

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to enter the Medical School have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical School.

2. All Medical Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend both the above Courses for Freshmen.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note* 3.

3. Students who have entered the Medical School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are

required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

(*a*) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School.

(*b*) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken either at the ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4.

Note.—Senior Freshmen who enter the School in the Summer Session must accordingly pass the full ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or else drop a class.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

(*a*) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

(*b*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

(*c*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

(*a*) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination,

or

(*b*) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

(*a*) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.

(*b*) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.

(*c*) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.

(*d*) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

23. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical Students, see § 22.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following four—Greek, Latin, French, German); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

Keeping of Terms by Lectures.

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the four languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in French, German, Experimental Science, and Natural Science are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity or Medical Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examinations held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

To obtain credit for any Term Examinations in Law a minimum of 30 per cent is required, and for the General Examinations a minimum of 35 per cent. is required.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Students.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

The Privileges of Medical Students are given in § 22.

[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year.
Mathematical Physics,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics[a]:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons. Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
English Composition, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following four).

Greek, ...	Thucydides, Bk. vii.
Latin, ...	Tacitus, Agricola.
French, ...	Daudet, Contes Choisis.
German, ...	Weitbrecht, Deutsche, Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Göschen, 161), p. 51 to end.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.

5. Education—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.
Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays; Selections from Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon.
Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

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[a] See note a, page 48.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic, ...	As before.
Mathematical Physics, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
Astronomy, ...	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
English Composition, . .	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following four).

Greek, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs i., ii., iii., and Philippic i.
Latin, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
French, ...	Prévost-Paradol, Les Moralistes français.
German, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, i. & ii.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).

5. Education—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
Painter, Selections from Roman and Pre-Reformation Writers.
Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Psychology, ...	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters xiv.–xvii. (inclusive).
Mathematical Physics, . .	As before.
Astronomy, ...	As before.
English Composition, . .	Swift: Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag). Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

GREEK, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.
LATIN, ...	Horace, Satires.
FRENCH, ...	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
GERMAN, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.-xvii.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows:—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).
Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids;* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids; air thermometer method* for gases).
Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).
Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).
Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).
Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).
Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).
Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).
Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).
Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).
Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.
Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment.)

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).
Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).
Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).
Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).
Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).
Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).
Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).
Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).
Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).
Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).
Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).
Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's, and Le Clanché cells).
Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).
Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).

Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).
Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).
Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

Michaelmas Examination.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY,(2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY,(2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.

Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY,(2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141, 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Engineering, Indian Civil Service Students*, and *Students in the "Army School,"* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*), § 24, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

The Arts Course of Medical Students is given in § 22.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming professional privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

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[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

Medical Students who claim Professional privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 36.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, or the Army School, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical Students must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister, with the exception of an Engineering Student who has passed the Final Examination in Engineering, can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior

Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

No Academic Credit can be obtained by attendance on the Trinity Arts Lectures in the Subjects of the Degree Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As read in Junior Sophister year.
[a]PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before. Butler's Sermons, I., II., and III., with Preface, and Dissertation on Virtue. Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and chapter IV.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs. Crabbe: The Borough.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II. *Latin*—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III. *French*—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées. *German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, ...	S. Low's The Governance of England; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.
Painter, Selections, from Luther to Comenius, inclusive.
Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4.
Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

[a] Senior Sophister Supplementalists in 1909 will be examined in the old Course in Ethics and Logics.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As before.
[a]ETHICS, ...	Butler, as before. Sidgwick, as before and chapter II. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. and II. (English translation). Plato's Republic, Book IV. (English translation).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6). More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four),	*Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles. *Latin*—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV. *French*—Flaubert, Trois Contes. *German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, . . .	J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive).; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
6. EDUCATION, . .	Monroe, History, Chaps. ix., x., and xi. to p. 622. Painter, Selections, Fénelon, Rollin, Rousseau. Locke's Thoughts on Education. Kant on Education.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As before.
[b]ETHICS, ...	Aristotle, Plato, Butler, and Sidgwick, as before. MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books I. and II.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Shakspere: King Lear. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four),	*Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii. *Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—Racine, Mithridate. *German*—Faust, Erster Teil.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, .	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . .	As in Course given below.

[a] Senior Sophister Supplementalists in 1909 will be examined in the old Course in Ethics and Logics.

[b] This new Course in Ethics for Degree will first come into effect at the Special Degree Examination at the end of Trinity Term, 1909.

5. Political and Economic Science, ...	The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations.
6. Education, ...	Monroe, History, p. 622 to end. Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii., and ix. Bagley, Chaps. i.–xv. Newman, as before. Spencer, as before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion)
Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and dry bulb,* hygrometers).
Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).
Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).
Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).
Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).
Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(Degree Examination.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, (1)	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
Botany, (2)	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.

BOTANY, (2)	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
GEOLOGY, (3)	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
BOTANY, (2)	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c.,[1] modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Scott: Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
GEOLOGY, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

33. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

34. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,[a] will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

(1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).

(2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students is contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904:—

That two Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for four years.

That such Exhibitions be given as the result of an examination in Arts held at Trinity College.

That one Exhibition be reserved for Medical Students.

That, in order to obtain any of these prizes, sufficient merit must be shown.

That, in the case of sufficient merit, a third prize be given, consisting of remission of half fees in Arts.

That, before payment of each instalment of such Exhibitions, the Bursar must be satisfied that the Exhibitioner has prosecuted his studies regularly, and paid all fees due by him to the College.

That the following qualifications be required:—

(*a*) Candidates must be under twenty-three years of age on the day of examination.

(*b*) Candidates must have resided in the Colony for at least three years out of the six years immediately previous to the examination.

(*c*) A certificate of character must be produced.

That, at the Examination for South African Exhibitions, the subjects of Examination and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows:—

(A) Languages.

Greek, ...	200	The Examination in each language to consist of translation of unprescribed passages, and composition.
Latin, ...	200	
French, ...	100	
German, ...	100	
Dutch, ...	100	

(B) English Composition, ... 100
English Literature, ... 100
History, ... 100

(English Composition compulsory, 35 per cent. minimum.)

The Course in English Literature will be—

Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. II.
Shakespeare—"Hamlet," "Macbeth."
Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics."
Hamilton-Thompson's "History of English Literature," chaps. IV. to XIX., inclusive, omitting notes and illustrations.

The Course in History will be—

Gardiner's "Student's History of England," vols. II. and III.
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

(C) Science.

Algebra, ...	200
Geometry, ...	200
Trigonometry, ...	100
Mechanics, ...	100
Chemistry, ...	100
Physics, ...	100
Botany, ...	100
Zoology, ...	100

No candidate is allowed to take up subjects whose maxima added together exceed 1200.

Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination at the Cape University, and who have unsuccessfully competed for South African Exhibitions, shall be permitted to compete again in the following year.

Candidates must send evidence that they are qualified to compete, and a list of the subjects in which they intend to answer, to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the date of the Examination.

The examinations will be held in March.

35. Admission of Women to Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

Royal Letters Patent received January 16th, 1904 :—

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the

University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

> "That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law."

On June 11, 1904, the Senate passed a grace for giving Degrees to those women who have attained a certain (prescribed) status in the University of Oxford or Cambridge.

The Board adopted on June 4,1904, the following Resolutions regarding Women-Students: —

Women-Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

Regulations which Women Students of Trinity College are expected to observe.

(*Formulated in Hilary Term*, 1905; *Amended in Trinity Term*, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.
2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.
3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.
4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.
5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.
6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.
7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

36. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see under "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see under 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

Premiums, of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded each Term for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to Freshman Students attending Honor Lectures in Classics, and keeping the Term. Similar Prizes are similarly awarded to Students in French and to Students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 37.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates

[a] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[a]

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) Modern History and Political Science.
(*g*) English Literature.
(*h*) French.
(*i*) German.
(*j*) Legal and Political Science.
(*k*) Old and Middle Irish.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

Resolved—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

37. Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on

Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations, to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The three other Gospels.*
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's Horæ Paulinæ* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	A.W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167 (Church of Ireland). *The same, including* pp. 157–167, *with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.* Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland). Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church). *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.*
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. *The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	Paley's Evidences, Introduction, and Part I., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland). *Butler's Analogy, Part* II., *chapters* v. *and* vii. (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version. Alexander's Leading Ideas of the Gospels.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version. Westcott's Bible in the Church.
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three Centuries.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, in Latin.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Perry, The Reformation in England. Jewel's Apology, in Latin.
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions. A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science.
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

Junior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).
- Trigonometry: to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.
- Geometry: Deductions from Euclid. Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres — Perspective — Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles. Casey's Sequel: to end of Section vii., Book vi.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Algebra: Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series — Partial Fractions — Continued Fractions — Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations: Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.
- Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions — Trigonometric Series.
- Geometry: Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., iii., and v.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. xxi.
- Solution of Cubic — Biquadratic — Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 96 to end, xi. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. i., ii., iii.
- Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.
- Spherical Trigonometry: The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

Senior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geometry.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. iv., v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i., ii., iii., and iv.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and xiii.
- Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).

  Note—*Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of questions will be accepted unless the Candidates are restricted by the Examiner to one method or the other.*
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii., and iv.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v. and vi.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv., viii., ix., and xiv.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi., viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi., to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

Junior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 1–57, 58–80, 81–121 (all inclusive).
- Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi. to end of Article 168 and xii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps. viii. and ix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. ii. Articles 13–22, inclusive, and v. Articles 108, 109, 110.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52.
- Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219, inclusive.
- Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v., inclusive.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi. to Article 268, inclusive.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Godfray's Astronomy.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive.
- (The candidates are also recommended to read the Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear Transformation.)
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. iv. Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclusive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive, and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

Senior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205, inclusive.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310, inclusive.
- Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts. 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366, 375, 376, all inclusive.
- Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

§ II.—Classics.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Euripides:—*Medea*, *Bacchae*; Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes*, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Homer:—*Odyssey*, *Books* VI. IX. XXI. XXII.; Odyssey, Books X.–XVII., inclusive. Virgil, *Æneid*, *Books* I., II., III., V.; Æneid, Books IV., VI., VII.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Herodotus:—*Books* I. VIII.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXI. XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Plato:—*Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*; Phaedo. Cicero:—*Pro Milone*, *Philippic* II; *Cicero in his Letters* I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters, XXXIV.-LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Sophocles:—*Ajax*, *Antigone*; Philoctetes. Plautus:—*Trinummus*, *Miles*; Amphitruo. Terence:—*Phormio*.

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Homer:—*Iliad, Books* XXI.–XXIV., inclusive; Iliad, Books XIII.–XX., inclusive. Virgil:—*Aeneid, Books* IV. VI. VIII. IX.; Aeneid, Books VII. X. XI. XII. Ovid:—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Thucydides:—*Books* I. VII.; Books III. IV. Tacitus: — *Agricola*; *Histories, Books* I. II.; Histories, Books III. IV.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Demosthenes: — *Olynthiacs, Philippic* I., *De Corona.* Aeschines:—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal:—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. Persius:—Satires I. II. III. V. VI.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Aeschylus: — *Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon*, Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius:—*Books* I. II.; Books III. V. VI. Horace:—*Satires.*

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics, Books* II. VI.; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V. Cicero: — *De Officiis*; De Finibus, Books I. II. III.; Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Plato:—*De Republica, Books* I. II. III.; De Republica, Books IV. V. Virgil:—*Eclogues* and *Georgics.* Horace:—*Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.*

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, .	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, .	Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, chapters 40 and 41.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—Mental and Moral Philosophy.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Formal Logic.

Terms, Propositions, Immediate Inference, Syllogism, Definition, Division, Fallacies, General Problems, the function and value of Formal Logic, the use of Diagrams.

Course of reading recommended:—

Keynes' *Formal Logic* (fourth edition), omitting sects. 130, 131, 135–172, 327–329, and Appendix C.
Monck's *Logic*.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Inductive Logic.

Course of reading recommended:—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, chaps. XVII. to XXVI., inclusive.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended:—

Höffding's *Psychology*.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Mental and Moral Philosophy for Junior Sophisters in 1908–1909 is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Höffding's Psychology, pp. 1–220 (English Translation). Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Introduction and Books II. and III.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Book IV. Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason — Æsthetic. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Kant, Kritik of Pure Reason—Analytic. Schwegler's History of Philosophy (Stirling's Translation), Chapters 1–23, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Honor Course in Mental and Moral Philosophy for Senior Sophisters in 1908–1909 is as follows:—

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Bishop Butler's Sermons (with Preface), except the Sermons on Public Occasions. Butler's Essay on Virtue. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I., II., III., and IV. (Aristotle's Terminology to be known in the original). Zeller on the Stoics, Chaps. X.–XIV.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books VI.–X., inclusive. Zeller on the Epicureans, Chaps. XIX.–XXI. Mill, Utilitarianism.

Sophister Course (1909–10).

The following new Honor Courses for the Junior and Senior Sophister Years will be introduced at the Michaelmas Lectures of 1909 and the Hilary Examination of 1910:—

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended:—

Descartes' *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Pts. I. and II.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

English Pre-Kantian Empiricism.

Course of reading recommended:—

Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. II. and IV.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason.*

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Plato.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic* and *Parmenides.*

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Aristotle.

Course of reading recommended :—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics.*

Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.*

TRINITY LECTURES.

Course to be arranged by the Lecturer in connexion with the Moderatorship Examination.

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§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume; change of volume accompanying change of state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Textbook, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

Note.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

Trinity Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

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§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . .	Entrance Prize Course. Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and V. Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra. External Structure of Earthworm, Mya, or Anodonta, Spider, and Snail. Life-history of Zoophyte.
BOTANY, . .	The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
GEOLOGY, . .	Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. XIII.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . As before.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird, and Mammal.

BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physiography and Watts' Geology for Beginners may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before. A practical acquaintance with the common minerals and rocks, described in Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be expected of the Candidate. (Access to specimens can be obtained by application to the Professor.)

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... As before.

GEOLOGY, ... Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... As before.

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III.; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

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§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

[*For the general facts in the history of England candidates are expected to be acquainted with Gardiner's "A Student's History of England."*]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

PERIOD, 1598–1815.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Period, 1598–1715.

Gardiner's "Puritan Revolution."
Gardiner's "Cromwell's Place in History."
Trevelyan's "England under the Stuarts."
Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chap. 1.
Wakeman's "The Ascendancy of France."

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Period, 1715–1789.

Hunt's "Political History of England," Vol. x.
Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Hassall's "The Balance of Power."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Period, 1789–1815.

Hunt's "Political History of England." Those parts of Vols. x. and xi. that deal with the period.
Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 7, 8, 12, 13.
Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."
Mrs. Gardiner's "The French Revolution."

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

PERIOD, 476–1598.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Period, 476–800.

Green's "The Making of England."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 1–189.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 1–22, inclusive.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Chaps. 40, 41, 49.
Robinson's "Readings in European History" (Ginn & Co.), pp. 1–150.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Period, 800–1327.

Freeman's "William the Conqueror."
Stubbs' "The Early Plantagenets."
Tout's "Edward I."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 189–308.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 23 to end.
Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," pp. 151–465.
Barnard's "Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Period, 1327–1598.

Gairdner's "Henry VII."
Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey" and "Age of Elizabeth."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 308 to end.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" (the portions which deal with the period).
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 1–193.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

The following Course has been appointed:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History:* The later Plantagenets.
- Ashley's "Edward III. and his Wars."
- Gairdner's "Lancaster and York."
- Miss Thompson's "The Wars of York and Lancaster."

B. *European History* (918–1598)—
- Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
- Lodge's "The Close of the Middle Ages."
- Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

C. *Economic History*—
- E. P. Cheyney's "Introduction to the Social and Industrial History of England," Chaps. 1–6, inclusive.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History:* George II. and George III.—
- Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 5, 7, 9, 11.
- Morley's "Walpole."
- Rosebery's "Pitt."

B. *European History* (1598–1815)—
- Wakeman's "The Ascendancy of France."
- Hassall's "The Balance of Power."
- Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."
- Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 200–532.

C. *Economic History*—
- Hewins' "English Trade and Finance."
- Toynbee's "The Industrial Revolution."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. *European History* (1815–1878)—
- Seignobos' "A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814."
- Headlam's "Bismarck."
- Stillman's "Union of Italy."
- O'Connor-Morris' "Ireland from 1798–1898," Chaps. 3–7, inclusive.
- Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 532–624.

B. *Economic History*—
- Gibbins' "Industry in England," Chaps. 20 to end.

C. *Political Science*—
- Bagehot's "The English Constitution."

§ VII.—Modern Literature.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii.; and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
Sheridan, School for Scandal.
Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Michaelmas Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Hamlet, The Tempest.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Allingham, Ballad Book.
Hales, Longer English Poems.
Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 27–164).
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale, Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i.; Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Bacon, Essays.

Trinity Examination.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
Addison, The "Sir Roger de Coverley" Papers in the *Spectator* (ed. T. Arnold, Clarendon Press Series).
Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Imitations of Horace (including Prologue), Moral Essays.
Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Michaelmas Examination.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter, Hallowe'en, Epistles to J. Smith, Davie, and Lapraik.
Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti, Browning, Matthew Arnold.
Tennyson, Maud.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.
2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.
3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Victor Cousin: La Société française au XVII^e^ Siècle. (Clarendon Press.)
Corneille: Nicomède—Le Menteur. (Ed. Hémon.)
Racine: Andromaque—Mithridate. (Ed. Lanson.)
Darmesteter (tr. Hartog): Historical Grammar, Book i.
Brunetière: Manuel de l'histoire de la Littérature française, pp. 1–166, and pp. 200–207.

Trinity Examination.

E. Lavisse: Histoire de France, Vol. vii., Part 2. Louis XIV.: La Religion, Les Lettres et les Arts.
Fénelon: Lettre à l'Académie. (Ed. Despois.)
Saint-Simon: Extraits. (Ed. Le Goffic et Tellier.)
Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules—Les Femmes Savantes. (Ed. Lanson.)
Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book ii., Chaps. 1 and 2.
Brunetière (*ut supra*): pp. 166–200, and 207–262.

Michaelmas Examination.

Voltaire: Extraits. (Ed. Gerothwohl.)
J. J. Rousseau: Lettre sur les Spectacles. (Ed. Brunel.)
Lesage: Turcaret.
Marivaux: La Surprise de l'Amour—Le Jeu de l'Amour et de Hasard.
Chénier: Poésies Choisies. (Ed. Becq de Fouquières.)
Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book ii.
Brunetière (*ut supra*): pp. 262–382.

SENIOR FRESHMEN (1908–1909).

[Nineteenth Century: The Realistic School.]

Hilary Examination.

1. Balzac, Peau de Chagrin.
2. Flaubert, Trois Contes, La Légende de S. Julien l'Hospitalier, Hérodias.
3. A. Daudet, Le Nabab. (Wells, publ. Ginn & Co.)
4. Anatole France, Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard.
5. J. Barbey d'Aurevilly, Le Roman contemporain. (Feuillet—Goncourt—Flaubert—Daudet—Fabre.)

G. Lanson, Histoire de la Littérature française, Part VI., Book I., Chaps. III., IV., Book II., Chaps. II., V., Book III., Chaps. II., V., Book IV., Nos. 1–3.
Darmesteter (tr. Hartog), Historical Grammar, Book I.

Trinity Examination.

1. Alfred de Vigny, Poésies, Moïse, Eloa, La Neige, Le Cor, La Frégate La Sérieuse, Œuvres Posthumes.
2. Leconte de Lisle, Poèmes Barbares, éd. Lemerre, pp. 1–21, 96–112, 172–240, 314–317, 356–360.
3. Théodore de Banville, Les Exilés.
4. Ad. van Bever et Paul Léautaud, Poètes d'aujourd'hui.
5. Maeterlinck, La Vie des Abeilles.

G. Lanson, Histoire de la Littérature française, Part VI., Book II., Chaps. III., VI., Book III., Chaps. III., VI., Book IV., No. 5.
Darmesteter, Historical Grammar, Book II., Chaps. I. and II.

Michaelmas Examination.

1. A. de Musset, On ne badine pas avec l'amour.
2. Balzac, Mercadet.
3. François de Curel, Le Repas du Lion.
4. Henri Lavedan, Le Prince d'Aurec.
5. J. Lemaître, La Massière.

G. Lanson, Histoire de la Littérature française, Part VI., Book II, Chaps. I., IV., Book III., Chaps. I., IV., Book IV., No. 4.
Darmesteter, Historical Grammar, Book II.

Senior Freshmen (1909–1910.)

Hilary Examination.

Théophile Gautier: Histoire du Romantisme.
Victor Hugo: La Préface de Cromwell—Les Orientales—La Légende des Siècles. (Clarendon Press.)—Le Roi s'Amuse.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part vi., Book i., Chaps. 3 and 4; Book ii., Chaps. 2 and 3.
Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iii.

Trinity Examination.

A. de Vigny: Poésies—Chatterton.
A. de Musset: Poésies Nouvelles—On ne badine pas avec l'amour.
Stendhal: Morceaux Choisis (Mercure de France).
Mérimée: Carmen.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part vi., Book ii., Chaps. 1, 4, 5, 6.
Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iv., Chaps. 1–5.

Michaelmas Examination.

G. Paris et Jeanroy: Extraits des Chroniqueurs.
G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland.
C. Jullian: Extraits des Historiens du XIX^{e} Siècle.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Parts 1 and 2.
Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iv.

GERMAN.

Honor Course in German.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Note.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

In the second and third divisions certain books are prescribed for examination purposes, as follows:—

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (Einleitung, 1. Teil, and 2. Teil, I. to p. 63.)
Detlev von Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (2. Teil).
Auerbach, Barfüssele.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chap. xiii. to end.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.
Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Erster Abschnitt.
Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., Chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Zweiter Abschnitt.
Bürger, Gedichte. (Lenore, Raubgraf, Weiber von Weinsberg, Lied vom braven Mann, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Zechlied.)

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.
Feist, Die Deutsche Sprache.
Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate is examined in more than one Continental Language. The numbers of marks assigned to English, and to the other language which may be selected by a Candidate, are equal. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.). .
Milton, Areopagitica.
Samuel Johnson, Life of Milton.
M. Pattison, Milton.

FRENCH, . . . *Course for* 1908–1909.

Molière, Les Femmes Savantes, Le Misanthrope.
Racine, Phèdre, Britannicus.
Darmesteter, Historical French Grammar (tr. Hartog), pp. 61–137.
Demogeot, Histoire de la Littérature Française, pp. 214–248 and 334–426.

Course for 1909–1910.

Lemercier: Chefs-d'œuvre poétiques du XVI^e^ siècle.
Schroeder: Prosateurs du XVI^e^ siècle.
Montaigne: Principaux Chapitres. (Jeanroy.)
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iii.

GERMAN, . . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Wright, Middle High German Primer.
Luther, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 7).
Hans Sachs, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 24).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen I.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.
Ben Jonson, Timber.
Schelling, Seventeenth Century Lyrics (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, Life of Cowley.
Cowley, Essays.

FRENCH, . . . *Course for* 1908–1909.

V. Hugo, Chants du Crépuscule, Feuilles d'Automne.
Rostand, L'Aiglon.
Darmesteter—Hartog, pp. 286–375.
Demogeot, Histoire de la Littérature Française, pp. 248–334 and 558 to end.

Course for 1909–1910.

Pascal: Pensées et Opuscules. (Ed. Brunschwieg.)
La Bruyère: Les Caractères. (Ed. Hémardinquer.)
Molière: Le Misanthrope—Tartuffe (Ed. Pellisson)—Don Juan—La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.

GERMAN, . . Robertson, History of German Literature. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Sahr, Das deutsche Volkslied (Sammlung Göschen 25).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen II.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Shakspere, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V.
Coleridge, Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183–394 (Bell & Son).
Dowden, Shakspere, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).

FRENCH, . . . *Course for* 1908–1909.
Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
Fustel de Coulanges, Histoire des Institutions politiques de l'Ancienne France, La Monarchie franque, chaps. i. to xiv., inclusive.
Faguet, Dix-Neuvième Siècle.
Darmesteter—Hartog, pp. 1–388.

Course for 1909–1910.
J. J. Rousseau: Le Contrat Social.
Diderot: Le Neveu de Rameau.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro.
E. Faguet: Politique Comparée de Voltaire, Rousseau, et Montesquieu.
Taine: l'Ancien Régime.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.

GERMAN, . . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii. and iii.
Walther von der Vogelweide (Sammlung Göschen 23).
Simplicius Simplicissimus (Sammlung Göschen 138).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen III.

To the above French Course for 1909–1910 add :—

Hilary Examination.

Darmesteter: Book iii.

Trinity Examination.

Darmesteter: Book iv., Chaps. 1–5.

Michaelmas Examination.

Darmesteter: Book iv.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—Legal and Political Science.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Jurisprudence.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.

The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.

[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1–10; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

Roman Law.

History of Roman Law: the Law of Persons.

[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction); Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

Constitutional History.

[Medley, Constitutional History (omitting chaps. 8 and 11).]

Political and Economic Science.

Scope and Method of Economics; Theory of Production and Exchange.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

International Law.

Sources and History of International Law; the Relations of States in Peace.

[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II.; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.

[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1–12; Sohm, Institutes.]

Constitutional Law and History.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

Political and Economic Science.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.
[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II.; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

International Law.

International Disputes: Belligerency: Neutrality.
[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV.; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV.; Sohm, Institutes.]

English Law.

(*a*) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]

(*b*) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]

(*c*) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Political and Economic Science.

The economic functions of government.
The theory of taxation and public debts.
[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. V.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. V.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Jurisprudence.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.

[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11–18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

English Law.

(*a*) Real Property and Equity.

[Williams, Real Property, Part I.; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity, Part I., chaps. 1–5.]

(*b*) The Law of Torts.

[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

Political and Economic Science.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

English Law.

(*a*) Real Property and Equity.

[Williams, Real Property, Parts 2, 4, 5, 6; H. A. Smith, Equity, Part I., chaps. 6–9.]

(*b*) Common Law.

Smith's Leading Cases. The following cases with the notes:—

Cutter *v.* Powell.
Manby *v.* Scott.
Montague *v.* Benedict.
Seaton *v.* Benedict.
The Six Carpenters' Case.
Merryweather *v.* Nixan.

Political and Economic Science.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.

[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. Celtic Languages.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.
Scéla na Esergi.
Dá Brón Flatha Nime.
Longes mac n-Usnig.

(*b*) Grammar—

Strachan: O.-Ir. Paradigms.
Windisch: Grammar.

(*c*) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Cáin Adamnáin.
Hibernica Minora.
Táin Bó Fráich.
The Würzburg Glosses (Epistles to the Romans and to the Corinthians).

(*b*) Windisch: Grammar.

(*c*) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Tochmarc Étáine.
The Würzburg Glosses.
Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(*b*) Zeuss: Grammatica Celtica.

(*c*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, Vol. I.

(*d*) Welsh: Peredur ab Efrawc.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics :— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections i. and ii.
Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.–xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119–119a, 123–125, all inclusive.
Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

Applied Mathematics: Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305–310, inclusive.
Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Lamb's Hydrodynamics, chaps. i.; ii.; iii.; iv., articles 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68; v. articles 92, 93, 94, 95; vii. articles 145–153 (incl. and 164.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS: Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

Candidates are also liable for examination in matters treated of in the Moderatorship Lectures of the University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1909.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Aristophanes, Frogs.
Thucydides, Book III.
Aristotle, περὶ ποιητικῆς.

LATIN, . . Lucretius, Books III. and V.
Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
Quintilian, Institutio, Book X.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. They will also be required to write English Essays on subjects connected with Ancient History and Literature.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

CURTIUS,	History of Greece, Books I. and II.
GROTE,	History of Greece, Part I., chaps. 16, 17, 21; Part II., chaps. 35, 36, 38 to 41, 67, 68.
BURY,	History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 18.
MAHAFFY,	History of Greek Literature, Vol. I., chaps 1 to 5, and 14 to 17; Vol. II., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 5.
MOMMSEN,	History of Rome, Book I., chap. 15; Book II., chap. 9; Book III., chaps. 1 to 7, and 11 to 14; Book IV., chap. 13; Book V., chaps. 1 to 6, and 11 and 12.
BURY,	Student's Roman Empire (whole work).
TYRRELL,	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages,	80
Four Compositions,	60
Special Course (*vivâ voce*),	60
Essays,	25
Philology,	25
History and Literature,	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The following Books have been appointed for the Examination for these Moderatorships in the year 1909:—

LOGICS,
- Fraser's Selections from Berkeley.
- Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
- Latta's Leibniz, pp. 21–73, 215–271, 297–336.
- Kant's Kritik of Pure Reason. [Mahaffy and Bernard's *Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers* is recommended.]
- Schwegler's History of Philosophy, up to Kant, inclusive.
- Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I., with Kant's Introduction.

ETHICAL SCIENCE, Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics.
Zeller on Stoics and Epicureans (as in Honor Course).
Butler, Analogy, Part I., Fifteen Sermons and Essay on Virtue.
Kant's Theory of Ethics, translated by Abbott, omitting pages 84 to 324, inclusive, and Appendix.
Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Book III.

Together with the Lectures of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and a Special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted by them to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special Work for 1908 and 1909—

Windelband's History of Philosophy (translated). Introduction, Part IV., chap. 2, Parts V. and VI.

Special Works appointed for Moderatorships in Ethics and Logics in previous years.

1886 Berkeley's Three Dialogues.
1887 Spencer's First Principles.
1888 Hume's Treatise on Human Nature, and Green's Introduction.
1889 Descartes' Meditations.
1890 Spinoza's Ethics.
1891 Lewis's Psychology.
1892 Leibnitz, Nouveaux Essais.
1893 Plato's Republic.
1894 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part I. (Eng. Trans.).
1895 Kant's Kritik of Judgment, Part II. (Eng. Trans.).
1896 Aristotle's de Sensu and de Memoria, with the Lectures thereon of the Professor of Moral Philosophy.
1897 Plato, Gorgias and Protagoras.
1898, 1899 Wundt, Outlines of Psychology (English translation by Judd).
1900 Spinoza, Tractatus de intellectus emendatione.
1901 Descartes, The Principles of Philosophy.
1902 Descartes' Meditations.
1903 Plato, Republic. (*Plato's terminology to be known in the original.*)
1904 Spinoza, Ethics.
1905 Hume's Treatise of Human Nature, Book I., and Green's Introduction to it.
1906 Lotze's Metaphysic (Eng. Trans.), Book II. Cosmology, except chaps. 4 and 7.
1907 Burnet's "Early Greek Philosophy."

The following new Course will be introduced at the Examination of 1910 :—

I. Every Candidate will be examined

(*a*) on his general knowledge of the chief problems and theories of Speculative and Practical Philosophy (20 marks);
(*b*) on his knowledge of the general history of Philosophy (20 marks).

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination (both paper and oral) any *three* of the following Courses (20 marks each), and shall give notice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy of his choice before the 20th of June preceding his examination. No Student who has failed to give such notice will be allowed to compete without special permission from the Professor.

(1) Greek Pre-Socratic and Platonic Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*; the part dealing with the Pre-Socratic philosophy.
Plato's *Republic* and *Sophist*.

(2) The Aristotelian and Later Greek Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, and *De Anima*.
Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.
Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*: the part dealing with post-Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Discourse on Method* and *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
Spinoza's *Ethics*.

(4) English Pre-Kantian Empiricism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.
Hobbes' *Leviathan*, Pt. I.

(5) The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
Kant's Ethical Works (Abbott's translation, pp. 1–84, and pp. 202–246).
Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*, Pt. I.

(6) The Post-Kantian Idealism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Logic* (Pt. I. of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).
Hegel's *History of Philosophy*.

(7) The Philosophy of Positivism and Evolution.

Course of reading recommended :—

Lévy-Bruhl's *Philosophy of Auguste Comte* (translated by Harrison), Bks. I. and IV. and Conclusion.
Mill's *Utilitarianism*.
Spencer's *First Principles* (omitting Chaps. IV.–X. and XIX.–XXIII. of Pt. II.).
Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.
James' *Pragmatism*.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) *Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) *Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed from year to year.

Special Course for 1909.

Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

General Courses.

Geology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Zoology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Botany, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

Special Courses for 1909.

Geology, . The Palæontology of the Older Pæozoic Rock.

Zoology, . Plathelminthes.

Botany, . The Pteridophyta.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

Physical.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

Organic.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

Practical.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry,	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry,	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry,	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, with Appendix. H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.
Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Subjects.

(1) *General Pathology:*—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry:*—

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology:*—

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz.:—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.
The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.
The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.
Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (books defined). (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:

The Reign of Philip of Macedon (359–336 B.C.).

The Public Speeches of the Attic Orators dealing with the period.
Plutarch's Lives of Demosthenes and Phocion.
Hicks and Hill, Manual of Greek Inscriptions, Nos. 125 to 153, pp. 245 to 290 (ed. 1901).
Grote, History of Greece, chaps. 86 to 90 (inclusive).
Holm, History of Greece, Bk. III., chaps. 14 to 19 (inclusive).

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:

Fall of the Roman Republic (70–44 B.C.).

Cicero's Orations (with the Ancient Commentators), and Epistles which deal with the period.
Sallust's Catiline.
Cæsar's Works.
Plutarch's Lives of Pompeius, Cicero, Cæsar, and Cato the Younger.
Dio Cassius, Bks. XXXVI. to XLIV.
Mommsen's Roman History, Bk. V.

or **B.** Modern History, special period:—Europe, 1598–1715. Books suggested: Memoirs of Sully; Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz; Memoirs of Saint-Simon; Coxe's "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough"; Vast's "Les grands traités du règne de Louis XIV."; Parts of Gardiner's "History of England," relating to Foreign and Irish affairs; Ranke's "History of England," principally in the 17th Century; Gardiner's "Thirty Years' War"; Lavisse, "Histoire de France," Vol. VI., Part 2, and Vol. VII., Parts 1 and 2; Perkin's "Richelieu"; Bain's "Charles XII."; Bain's "Scandinavia" (portion relating to Swedish History, 1598–1715); J. F. Sargent, "Economic Policy of Colbert"; Hassall's "Mazarin"; Rambaud's "Histoire de la Russie."

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** Medley's Constitutional History of England, with text of some documents (Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement).
The text of the Habeas Corpus Act, and of the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).
Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—

The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Warner (T.), Landmarks of Industrial History.
Ashley (W. J.), English Economic History.
Seebohm (F.), English Village Community, chaps. 1 to 5, 10, 11.
Hewins (W. A. S.), English Trade and Finance.
Toynbee (A.), The Industrial Revolution.

VI.—Essays. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History for III. Constitutional History and V. Economic History.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must qualify in English Composition; but they may present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete; and these will be specified in the published lists, and on Medals and Certificates obtained by the Candidates.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
Shakspere, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV., Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe, Edward II.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth, The Prelude.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
Keats, Odes, Lamia.
Browning, Men and Women (as in Buxton Forman's edition).
Carlyle, Past and Present.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

COURSE FOR 1910.

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. History of French Literature (1500–1789).
3. Questions on prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (*a*) General questions on French Medieval Literature, Philology and Prosody.
   (*b*) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (*a*) General questions on the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789–1900).
   (*b*) Questions on the prescribed texts (nineteenth century) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 3 (compulsory).[a]

Lemercier: Chefs-d'œuvre poétiques du XVI^e siècle.
Montaigne: Principaux Chapitres.
Pascal: Pensées et Opuscules.
La Bruyère: Les Caractères.
Molière: Le Misanthrope, Tartuffe, Don Juan, La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.
J. J. Rousseau: Le Contrat Social.
Diderot: Le Neveu de Rameau.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro.
Taine: L'Ancien Régime.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française (Parts iii., iv., and v.)
Brunetière: Manual of the History of French Literature.
Darmesteter (tr. Hartog): Historical Grammar.

GROUP 4.

Bartsch et Horning: Chrestomathie de l'Ancien français (4). (9th edition.) (Nos. 3, 6, 9–11, 19, 20, 22, 24–26, 31–36, 50, 51, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 83, 86, 89–93, 95–97.)
Aucassin et Nicolette (Suchier-Counson).
Vie de Saint-Auban (Atkinson).
Le Jeu de la Feuillée (Rambeau).
M. Bréal: Essai sur la Sémantique.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Parts 1 and 2.

GROUP 5.

F. Brunetière: L'Evolution de la Critique.
Stendhal: Racine et Shakespeare. (Clarendon Press.
V. Hugo: La Préface de Cromwell. (Ed. Souriau.)
Flaubert: Salammbo.
E. et J. de Goncourt: Préfaces et Manifestes littéraires.

[a] All the books in Group 3 have already been studied in the Junior Sophister Year.

Balzac: Le Père Goriot.
J. Walch: Anthologie des Poètes français contemporains.
F. Brunetière: L'Évolution de la Poésie lyrique au XIX^e Siècle.
A. Kahn: Le théâtre social de 1870 à nos jours.
P. Bourget: Essais de Psychologie contemporaine.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française (Part vi.)

NOTE.—*The above Moderatorship Course is not intended to come into operation until* 1910. *The following Course has been appointed for* 1909:—

SECTION 3 (as above).

AND Stendhal: Racine et Shakespeare. (Clarendon Press.)
V. Hugo: La Préface de Cromwell—Les Orientales—La Legende des Siècles (Clarendon Press)—Le Roi s'Amuse.
P. Lasserre: Le Romantisme.
Lanson: Part vi.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

COURSE FOR 1909.

Robertson, History of German Literature.
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen, 1).
Goethe, Faust, Part I.
Goethe, Aus Meinem Leben, Books VII. to XI. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart.

COURSE FOR 1910.

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows:—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (*a*) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
   (*b*) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
2. (*a*) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
   (*b*) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
   (*c*) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik (Einleitung, 2. und 3. Abschnitt).
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, 2nd edition.

GROUP II., . Hartmann von Aue, Der arme Heinrich.
Goethe, Faust, Erster Teil.
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit. Vol. i., Chaps. 4, 7, 10, 11.

GROUP III., . Lessing, Laokoon. Goethe, Aus meinem Leben. Books vii.–xi. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Grillparzer, König Ottokar.

GROUP IV., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Grammatik.
Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Primer.
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Paul, Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. Chaps. i.–iii., v., xx.–xxiii (inclusive).

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Candidates are liable to be examined in the subjects of the Honor Course.

The following Books, or portions of Books, are recommended, in addition to those mentioned in the Honor Course:—

JURISPRUDENCE, INTERNATIONAL AND ROMAN LAW.

[Hall, *International Law*;
Pitt-Cobbett, *Leading Cases in International Law*:—The Cases on "Contraband," "Analogues of Contraband," and "Continuous Voyage";
Westlake's *Private International Law*;
Justinian, *Digest*, XLI., 1 (De adquirendo rerum dominio).]

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

[Carter, *History of English Legal Institutions*;
Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution*.]

REAL PROPERTY LAW AND EQUITY.

Tudor, *Real Property Cases*. The following cases with the notes:

Cadell *v.* Palmer;
Lewis Bowles' Case;
Shelley's Case;
Alexander *v.* Alexander;

White and Tudor, *Leading Cases*. The following cases with the notes:

Basset *v.* Nosworthy;
Le Neve *v.* Le Neve.]

CRIMINAL LAW.

[Stephen, *Digest of Criminal Law*;
Kenny, *Cases on Criminal Law*. The cases comprised in Part I., and in Part II. secs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and sec. 10.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

[Sidgwick, *Elements of Politics*, Chaps. 19–31, inclusive;
Locke's Second Treatise on Civil Government;
Mill, *Political Economy*, Book 3;
Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*;
Clare, *Money Market Primer*;
Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking*;
Schloss, *Methods of Industrial Remuneration*.]

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship):—

I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

(*a*) TEXTS—

The Würzburg Glosses.
Táin Bó Cualnge (LU. version).
Fled Bricrend.
Imram Máiledúin.
Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(*b*) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(*c*) Composition in Irish.

(*d*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

(*e*) Welsh Glosses (*apud* Zeuss).
Kulhwch and Olwen.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the four Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Legal and Political Science.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures three times a-week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the head "Professional Schools." Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are mentioned also under the head "Lectures in the Courses in Arts," "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service."

ARMY SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Army School."

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Agriculture."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES IN ARTS.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1904.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10*s.*, half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1*s.* each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12*s.* 6*d.* each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2*s.* each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3*s.* for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9*s.* for the first year, and £6 6*s.* for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7*s.*

Extern Students pay £12 12*s.* each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5*s.*

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior

Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology lectures in each Term on Celtic Philology.

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Register, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the

encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"RESOLVED:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. "That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. "That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund invested produces annually about £62 10*s*.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1908-1909, Henry Monck Mason Hackett, B.D.

Subject—Christianity and Hinduism.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination for 1909 can be obtained from the Registrar at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1908.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but a scale will be adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination. This scale can be obtained from the Registrar at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1908.

Candidates in Classics are allowed to take up either Ancient History or Comparative Philology, including the Elements of Sanskrit, as alternate Courses, the papers in the two Courses being set concurrently.

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Tuesday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term, 1909.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[a] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

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[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i. e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That such Scholarships shall not be awarded to any woman unless her marks shall have been at least equal to those of the lowest successful Foundation Scholar in the same subject in the same year.

IV. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

V. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

> Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year, inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Classical Scholarship are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for the *vivâ voce* Examination of the Candidates for Classical Scholarships will be as follows:—

Greek Prose Authors, . .	Plato: Gorgias. Demosthenes: De Corona.
Greek Poets, . . .	Homer: Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer: Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles: Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides: Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
Latin Prose Authors, .	Livy: Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus: Histories, Books I., II.
Latin Poets, . . .	Virgil: Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence: Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus: Trinummus. Juvenal: Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury, History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
How and Leigh, A History of Rome to the death of Cæsar.
Bury, Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. i. to xxv., inclusive.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among six Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects. The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
6 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*,	60
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	250

6. The Examination for Classical Scholarships is held on Friday and Saturday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

First Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Greek Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning,	Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Latin Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning,	Historical Paper (three hours).
	Afternoon,	English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon,	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The various papers and the maximum assigned for each are as follows:—

English Essay, . . .		100
Vivâ Voce Examination,	*French and German,*	100 + 100
Literature, . .		100 + 100
Composition, . .		150 + 150
Translation Papers, .		100 + 100
		1000

The papers in literature will be set (1) in general knowledge of French and German since 1600 A.D., (2) in a more special knowledge of French Literature from 1800–1850, and German Literature contemporaneous with the *vivâ voce* authors. The *vivâ voce* authors for 1909 will be—French: C. Latreille, La Fin du Théâtre romantique et François Ponsard; François Ponsard, Charlotte Corday. German: Lessing, *Laokoon*; Goethe, *Egmont*. The candidates will be tested in conversation.

The Examination will be held simultaneously with that for classical scholarships, and the papers are arranged as follows:—

First Morning: English Essay, ...	[100]
Do. Evening: Papers in General Literature (French and German), ...	[40 + 40]
Second Morning: French Composition (two papers),	[100 + 50]
Do. Evening: Translation from French, . .	[100]
Third Morning: German Composition, . . .	[100 + 50]
Do. Evening: Translation from German, . .	[100]
Fourth Morning: Special Literature, French (two hours), ...	[60]
Do. Evening: Special Literature, German (two hours), ...	[60]
With *Vivâ voce* (concurrently), ...	[100 + 100]

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physics, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum awarded to the Moderators in 1907 amounted to £385.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £77; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Provost and Senior Fellows, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, and is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1909:—

Genesis xxix.–l. in the Hebrew, Septuagint, the Targum of Onkelos, the Peshitta, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Samaritan Version.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—
1. The Septuagint. 2. Samaritan Pentateuch. 3. Syriac Versions. 4. Targums. 5. Language of the Old Testament. 6. Writing.

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges & Figgis.)

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible"; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated The Elrington Theological Prize; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to Archbishop King's Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1908.—The Monophysite Heresy, and History of the Monophysite Churches.

Subject for 1909.—The Origin and Authority of the Canon Law of Western Christendom.

Subject for 1910.—The sources and date of the Fourth Book of Esdras, with an examination of its Eschatology.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1909.—Isaiah xl.–lxvi. (incl.); Pastoral Epistles.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1909.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
Special Subject for 1909.—*The Persecution of Diocletian.*

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £33. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's "Analytical Statics," Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1909.—Spherical Harmonic Analysis with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £7. The Prize is payable half-yearly in February and October by the Bursar.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided :—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.
2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following :—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £22.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination :—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing,[a] may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1909.—"Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus."
Subject for 1910.—Herodotus.

[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1908.—Quintilian, Institutio Oratoria.
Subject for 1909.—Ciceronis Rhetorica (*viz.* de Oratore, Brutus, Orator, De optimo genere Oratorum, Partitiones Oratoriae, Topica).

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A.,[a] having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1909.

Greek or Latin Prose—"A Critical Survey of the Additions made to the Stock of Greek Literature by the discovery of Papyri during the past twenty years."

Greek or Latin Verse—"The Murder of Julius Cæsar."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.
Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1910:—

Literature and Thought in the latter half of the Second Century A.D.

Books appointed:—

I. M. Aurelius, Meditations.

II. (*a*) Fronto's Works (ed. Naber).
(*b*) Gellius, Noctes Atticae (ed. Hertz).

[A careful knowledge of M. Aurelius' Meditations will be required. As much weight will be given to that work as to the two Latin authors specified.]

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. Signs of Decay in the Empire in the time of M. Aurelius.
2. The Cosmopolitanism of Rome in this Period.
3. The new Latin style which emerged in this Period.
4. The Economic Condition of the Empire in the time of the Antonines.
5. The Development of Stoicism from Cicero to M. Aurelius.
6. The Attitude of the Roman Government towards the various Religions in the Empire.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination in 1909 is as follows:—

1. All the Logics and Metaphysics of the Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years. (The old Courses of the year 1908.)

   Butler's Works (as in Moderatorship Course for 1908).

   A special Work to be selected by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25 in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1909:—Windelband's History of Philosophy (translated): Introduction, Part I., and Part II. to end of chapter i.

The value of the Prize is about £30.

The following Course will be introduced at the Examination of 1910:—

1. Any two of the Special Courses for Moderatorship, of which notice is to be given to the Professor of Moral Philosophy not later than the first day of Hilary Term.

2. The General History of Philosophy.

3. The Ethics of the Ordinary Degree Course.

4. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1911, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms Spectroscope: Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £12.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £85 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1908 is:—Ireland under William III. and Anne, 1688–1714. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on the period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st, in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is *The Third Crusade*,—"Itinerarium Regis Ricardi" (ed. Stubbs, Rolls Series), and Archer's "Crusade of Richard I."

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz.:—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

(i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
(ii) Economic History.
(iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1909.

"The Economics of Transport."

The following works are recommended:—

W. M. Acworth, "The Elements of Railway Economics."
W. M. Acworth, "The Railways and the Traders."
A. T. Hadley, "Railway Transportation."
H. G. Thompson, "The Canal System of England."
C. Colson, "Économie Politique," Sec. C.

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3*s.* 6*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.
2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.
3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.
4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.
5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.
6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years' notice to the University.
7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1910.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Prizes in Classics."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1909.

English Prose—"The German Influence on English Literature from the later years of the Eighteenth Century onwards."

English Verse—"The Tercentenary of the Birth of Milton."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10*s*. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).
Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.
Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.
Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.
Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.
Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.
Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be

prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

"One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

"Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

"The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

"No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded

for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

"No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

"Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s.* 6*d.* for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed for the year 1908–9:—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghniomhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English:—
   Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
   Oidhe Cloinne Lir.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Examinations for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

In Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

Exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED ON THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, IRELAND.

THE Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with the view of co-ordinating Intermediate and University Education, established in Michaelmas Term, 1904, Exhibitions to be awarded on the result of the yearly Intermediate Examinations without any restriction as to the schools at which candidates shall have received their education.

Sir John Gardiner Nutting, Bart., has established ten Exhibitions of £50 each per annum, tenable for two years, to be awarded in each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, from amongst the persons, male and female, who distinguished themselves in the same year at either the Senior or the Middle Grade Examination of the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland; and who shall, for at least two years previously, have regularly attended, and been educated at, an unendowed Irish Secondary School.

The Board will accordingly appoint from those candidates of either sex in the Senior or Middle Grade who shall have distinguished themselves at the Intermediate Examinations of 1908:—

Twelve students to Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year for two years on the foundation of the Board.

Ten students, from unendowed schools, to Exhibitions of £50 a year for two years on the foundation of Sir John Gardiner Nutting, Bart.

The Board lay down the following conditions for holding these Exhibitions:—The holders must prosecute their course in Trinity College, must attend Lectures and Examinations, and must obtain Honors in some subject during each academic year.

Exhibitioners need not necessarily reside in the College, but will, of course, be subject to the ordinary discipline of Undergraduates.

The Board desire that Intermediate Exhibitioners or Prizemen willing to accept these conditions will communicate with the Senior Lecturer as soon as the results of the Intermediate Examinations are known.

The Board will proceed to the election before October 17th in each year.

If the candidates nominated have not answered at their Intermediate Examinations in all the subjects required for Matriculation in the College, they must qualify in the subjects which they have omitted.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and is in the following Courses:—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60
English (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature, *Or*, English History and Modern Geography,	60
French or *German* (180 marks).	
Science (300 marks).	
Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75
Experimental Science (100 marks).	

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer; and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the twelve Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1909.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at

the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place), or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £14.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late Mr. William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stage at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall, in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize which is to be awarded triennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers triennially to women Students a Scholarship of £75 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

2. The candidate must pass in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examinations in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded, and the subjects in which she passes must include the following:—Latin, and two out of the group, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

3. The age of the candidate must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with

their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s.* 8*d.* When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course,

and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars (*see page* 138).

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s*. 8*d*. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s*. 9*d*., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s*. 8*d*. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £32 12*s*. 4*d*., and one such of £17 12*s*. 4*d*., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until

the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, five of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s*. 8*d*. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £22 12*s*. 4*d*. to the sum of £30, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemental Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £22 12*s*. 4*d*. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemental grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemental Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemental Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemental Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemental Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve the same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemental Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemental Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemental Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemental Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his

Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemental Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

By order of the Governors,

FRANK BROWNE,

Registrar.

BOARD-ROOM, 40, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN,

8th February, 1895.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

Ten Exhibitions of £50 a year, tenable for two years, on the foundation of Sir John Gardiner Nutting, for students from unendowed schools, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature or English History and Modern Geography, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Experimental Science.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1*s.*, and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. Such Scholarships are not awarded to any woman unless her marks are at least equal to those of the lowest successful Foundation Scholar in the same subject in the same year. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10*s.* each, for Composition, are awarded each Term to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and a Prize of £2 for Composition in English is awarded each Term to the students attending the Professor's Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition:—

In the Junior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £22, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Logic and Psychology, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7, in Mathematics; the William Roberts, £7 in Classics; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature, are all awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term.

In the Junior Sophister year:—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £16 10*s*. a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £30, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £39, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course ; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £450 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. *standing*:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 *years standing*:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), for a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £85 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

The Cobden Prize of £20 and Silver Medal, every third year, awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10*s*.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Italian, £4 and £2; Spanish, £4 and £2; Old French and Provençal, £5.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years.

In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—

Prizes in the School of Divinity:—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £17 10*s*. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £7 4*s*. The Ryan Prize, £3 6*s*. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10*s*. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10*s*. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors: —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as only fair averages.

Professional Schools.

THE Degrees, Testimonials, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. General Rules.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

II. Stewart's *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, Part II., Chap. i., Section iv. to end of Chapter; and Chap. ii., Sect. i.; (being paragraphs 142–342).

III. Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Book ii., Chaps. 14, 17, 21 (sects. 1–10), 26; Book iv., Chaps. 1, 2, 9, 10.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.

§ III. Junior Divinity Year.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism; Eutychianism; The Council of Chalcedon; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament.*

4. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.* Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord"; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one or more of the Assistant Lecturers lecture at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A Premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit. (See below, "Divinity Composition Premiums.")

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament; on the first day of Michaelmas Term, in the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus; on the first day of Hilary Term, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and on the first day of Trinity Term, in the Epistle of St. James and the two Epistles of St. Peter. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in the following subjects, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned:—

Hilary Term.—Robertson's Church History:—Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i. ii.

Bishop H. Browne's Commentary on Articles VI. XXII. XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—Hardwick's History of the Reformation:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chaps. iv. vi. chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion).

Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer, part i.

It is necessary to pass one, at least, of these Term Examinations, in order to qualify for the final Examination.

This final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis–Esther.
2. *New Testament.*
   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)
3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)
4. *Latin.*—Psalms II.–VIII., XIX.–XXIV., XXIX.–LI., LVII.–LX., LXVII.–LXXIV., LXXXVII.–XCI., XCV.–CII., CIX.–CXVIII.; Vulgate; with the English (*Revised* and *Prayer Book*) Versions.
5. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's Church History appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's History of the Reformation appointed for the Trinity Term Examination.
   Stokes, Ireland and the Celtic Church, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer (1901).
7. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's Outlines of Textual Criticism.

8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Commentary).—(8) Articles I.–XVI. (9) Articles XVII. to end.

10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job–Malachi.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examinations with the Regius Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—
Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.
——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*
——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*
E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. English Bible. 7. Reading the Liturgy. 8. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer on the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations: and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures in Isaiah for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures and Examination is Isaiah, chaps. xiii. to xxxix.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.

The Chaldee portions of the Old Testament (the critical edition of the Text, with Glossary, by Karl Marti, is recommended.)

The Book of Ruth, in the Hebrew and Chaldee (the edition of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, M. A., is recommended).

St. Mark's Gospel, Chapters IX. to XVI. (both inclusive), and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitto version.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX, or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, and practical parochial work.

6. ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers lectures on two days in the week.

7. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

8. CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. Prizes.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have completed the six Terms of the Divinity Curriculum; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Course. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s*., provided that they shall have previously passed the Final Divinity Examination; otherwise such Candidates shall pay the usual Replacement Fee for Graduate Divinity Students of £1 16*s*.

The Exhibition Examination, if passed creditably, will reckon in lieu of the Final Divinity Examination.

The following is the Course appointed for 1909:—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.[a] *Special Subject*,—*Isaiah* xl.–end (English and Septuagint).

Edition recommended—Dr. Skinner's (*Cambridge Bible Series*).

The following Articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*:—*Isaiah*; *Vulgate* (so far as relates to *Old* Testament).

Driver's *Isaiah, his Life and Times.*

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek*; Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—Judges.

Edition recommended—G. Moore's (in *Internat. Critical Commentary*).

The Article *Book of Judges*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects*.

III.

Greek.—The New Testament.[a] *Special Subject,—St. Mark.*

Edition recommended—Swete's.

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *St. Mark.*

Salmon's *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures vi., vii., viii., ix.; and his *Human Element in the Gospels*; Kenyon's *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament.*

IV.

Hardwick's *History of the Articles.*

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Salmon's *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., xi., xii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Waterland's *Doctrine of the Eucharist.*

Reprinted, 1896 (Clarendon Press).

Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Book of Common Prayer (England and Ireland).

Procter's *History of the Book of Common Prayer* (revised by Frere, 1901) is recommended.

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, including the *Martyrs of Palestine*,—(for the History).

Cheetham's *History of the Christian Church since the Reformation.*

Stokes's *Ireland and the Celtic Church* (6th edition).

Creighton's *History of the Papacy*, Introduction, and Books i. and ii.

VI.

Latin—Tertullian; Ad Nationes and *Scorpiace.*

Accessible in Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiast*, vol. xx.

Greek—Chrysostom; *de Sacerdotio.*

Edition recommended—Nairn's.

The Articles in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, *Chrysostom* and *Tertullianus.*

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 9, 10, 11.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 9, 10, 11, 12; June 8, 9, 10, 11; and December 7, 8, 9, 10.

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Versions especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1910, the following will be substituted:—In I., *Genesis*; in II., *Psalms*, i.–xli.; in III., *The Pastoral Epistles*; in VI., Justin Martyr's *Apologies*, Augustine, *De catech. rud.*, and Vincent, *Commonitorium*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1910 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1909.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1908, The Epistle to the Romans; and for 1909, The Acts of the Apostles.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £17 10*s*., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £17 10*s*.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
II. Job to Malachi.
III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from half-past 1 to half-past 4.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1909—*Old Testament*.—Ezekiel.
New Testament.—The Revelation of St. John.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £7 4*s*., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12*s*. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title "Downes Exhibitions."

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

DIVINITY COMPOSITION PREMIUMS.

The Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Professor recommend to the Board, in each of the three Terms of the Divinity year, the names of those Students, in the Senior and Junior Classes, respectively, who have sent in the best written Compositions on subjects proposed to the Class during the Terms, and whom they deem worthy of encouragement. To these Students Premiums of £2 are awarded.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1906-7.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3 6*s*. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.
2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."
3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10*s*.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.
2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.
3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.
4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.
5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.
6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations, during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of the Pentateuch.
2. Church Catechism in Irish by heart, and proved from Holy Scripture.
3. Composition in Irish.

Second Year.

1. Translation of the Epistles.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. The Historical Books of the Irish Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. The remainder of the Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.
4. The Book of Common Prayer compared with Scripture.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(*Greek Testament.*)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination:—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.

5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £15.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees also shall inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulations of the Carson and Wallace Exhibitions existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.
The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on Jurisprudence and International Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The English Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

The Subjects and the Books used will be:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. *Interests in Possession.*

Williams' Real Property, chapters 1 to 8, inclusive.
Strahan & Baxter, Parts 1 & 2.
Digby, History of the Law of Real Property, chapters 1 to 4, inclusive.

HILARY TERM. *Interests in Possession continued, and Future Interests.*

Williams, to end of Chapter 4, Part 2.
Digby, Chapter 5.

TRINITY TERM. *Future Interests (continued). Rights in Alieno Solo. Personal Interests in Real Estate.*

Title and Conveyance, Williams, Part 2, Chapter 5, Parts 4, 5, and 6.
Strahan & Baxter, Parts 3, 4, and 5.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. *The Principles of Criminal Law.*

HILARY TERM. *Constitutional Law.*

TRINITY TERM. *The Law of Evidence.*

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1908–9 these Lectures will be as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	Law of Torts.
Equity.	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	Common Law.

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Should a Student be allowed a Supplemental Examination, he must take it not later than the first week of Law Lectures in the following term, and pay to the Registrar of the Law School a fee of one guinea for the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3*s*. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure.*

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B.:—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the Candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows:—

SECTION A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
   Hall, International Law.
   Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
   Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
   Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

SECTION B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.

   [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
   Edwards, Compendium of the Law of Property in Land.
   Or,
   Williams, Principles of the Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.

   [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
   Pollock, The Law of Torts.]

3. Equity—150 marks.

[Snell, Principles of Equity.

Or,

H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

4. Criminal Law—75 marks.

[Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]

5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.

[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1.(*a*) Roman-Dutch Law, . . 250 marks.

[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject:—

3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.

Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles, 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates, selected for the Civil Service of India or engaged in that service, who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.

[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. "Criminal Law" the following subject:—

4. (*a*) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.

[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject:—

5. (*a*) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates may present themselves at the Examination for either Section at any time during the Senior Sophister year or any subsequent year; but before presenting themselves for the other Section they must either have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., or be in a position to present themselves at that Examination. They must give a day's notice to the Registrar of the Law School. No fee will be charged for replacement.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for Degrees by the methods (2) and (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.

   (*a*) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.

   (*b*) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. In 1908, and until further notice, the prescribed Title will be Book IX., Title 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

2. English Law.—100 marks.

   (*a*) The Law of Mortgage and Liens.
   (*b*) The Law of Principal and Agent.

3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.

   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Jenks, Law and Politics in the Middle Ages.]

4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.

   (*a*) The Law of Neutrality.
   (*b*) Obligations in Private International Law.

5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.

   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

6. Legal History.—100 marks.

   [Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.
   Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
   Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I., Book II., chaps. i. and iv.]

7. Public Administration.—100 marks.

   [Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.
   P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.
   Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1) *and* (2) *are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885:—

"Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licuerit Baccalaureatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulas antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare."

The dates of Examinations for Degrees in Laws are as follows:—

LL.B. will begin on	June 8,	December 7.
LL.D. „ „	June 8,	December 7.

Degrees will be conferred on February 23, April 22, June 30, or December 20.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., and the Examination for each section of the Degree of LL.B., Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for the LL.D. and Section B of the LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for Section A of the LL.B. Examination. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s.* and £22.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s.*

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1908 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M. D., Ch. M.
University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D.
University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch.M.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift. M.A., F.T.C.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M. D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—John Magee Finny, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O.
University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
University Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
University Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1908.—G. J. Johnston, M.D.
University Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1908.—A. H. Benson, M.D.
University Examiner in Midwifery for 1908.—Sir W. J. Smyly, M.D.
University Examiners in Medicine for 1908.—R. Travers Smith, M. D.; M. M'Hugh, M.D.
University Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1908.—Sir R. E. Matheson, LL.D.
University Examiner in Dental Surgery for 1908.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D.
University Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1908.—William Kaye Parry, M.A.
University Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1908.—D. F. Rambaut, M.D.
University Examiner in Pathology for 1908.—J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.
University Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1908.—C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
University Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1908.—S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I.
University Examiner in Anatomy for 1908.—Johnston Symington M.D., F.R.S.

University Examiner in Dental Mechanics and Orthodontia for 1908.—G. W. Yeates, M.B.
University Examiner in Dental Anatomy for 1908.—W. G. Story, M.D.
Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Demonstrators in Anatomy.—H. M. Johnston, M.B., *Chief Demonstrator.*
G. Jameson Johnston, M.D.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
R. A. Stoney, M.D.
Walter C. Stevenson, M.D.
G. Pugin Meldon, M.D.
Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—C. W. Ramsden, F.C.S.
Assistants to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, B.A.; F. O'B. Ellison, M.D.
Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.; W. G. Harvey, M.B.
University Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William S. Haughton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to the Professor of Botany.—Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.
Demonstrators in Botany.—H. R. M. Ferguson, Sch., B.A.
W. R. G. Atkins, B.A.
A. K. Henry.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 17th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance, dissecting-room, and reading-room, has been erected by the Board of Trinity College for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1908–1909.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 31st March. Lectures commence on the 13th October.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and at 4 o'clock on Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. H. M. Johnston, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Finny, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Sir A. V. Macan, at 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months' are required.

Christmas Vacation commences on 20th December, and terminates on 2nd January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy as above; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock and on Friday, at 4 o'clock; and Students in their third year

* The Term Courses commence on days to be duly announced.

attend Lectures on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator. In connexion with the third year Class, a series of demonstrations, illustrated by X-Rays, is given by Dr. W. S. Haughton.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 *o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.*

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; a short Course of Instruction in Organic Chemistry.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2*s*. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1*s*.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1909.

The Summer Session commences on the 19th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis as applied to Medicine. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professsor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Sir A. V. Macan, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. The whole Class will attend on Mondays; on the other days the Class will be divided into two sections, one working on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the other on Wednesdays and Fridays. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays; a third (if necessary), from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Fridays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2*s.* is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2*s.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the University Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND LICENSES.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Master in Dental Science.

The Diplomas and Licenses are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstetric Science.
5. License in Dental Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING THE DEGREES OF M.B., B.Ch., AND B.A.O.

1. *Arts Course.*—Before Students can join the Medical School they must pass (*a*) a Junior Freshman Term Examination, *or* (*b*) a Special Preliminary Examination to be held in March, the standard and subjects of which shall be those of a Junior Freshman Examination, with the exception of Trigonometry, *or* (*c*) the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Examination exclusive of Trigonometry.

Students complete their Arts Course for the Freshman years, and obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination, by attending Arts Lectures in Mechanics (including the necessary amount of Trigonometry), English Composition and Logics in the Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshman years, passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination in full, and an Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.— French, German, Latin, or Greek. The Examination in Mechanics may be taken at the Ordinary Final Freshman or at a special Examination to be held at the date of the Preliminary Scientific in Physics and Chemistry.

[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

Students obtain credit for their Arts Course for the Sophister years, and for the B.A. Degree thus—

(*a*) They attend Courses of Lectures in Astronomy and in Ethics in the Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister years, respectively, and write a composition on some subject connected with the Course on one lecture-day in each week.

(*b*) At the conclusion of the Astronomy Lectures they pass an Examination held by the Lecturers.

(*c*) They produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the Medical studies of their third and fourth years (see below, Class Examinations).

(*d*) They pass at the B.A. Examination in the Ethics Course (*a*, above) and in English Composition, and Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

For detailed explanation, see Calendar Arts Course of Medical Students.

II. *Medical Course.*—Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination, or its equivalent (see above), pay a Matriculation fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter[a]—

Chemistry Lectures, ...	£2	2	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures, ..		—	
Practical Physics, ...		—	
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
	£13	13	0

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry, ...	3	3	0
	£6	16	6

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(*a*) Chemistry and Physics, and (*b*) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (*a*) and (*b*).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

[a] In the Table of Fees here given the Reductions specified (p. 251) have already been made.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Practical Physiology, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction,[a]	12	12	0
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology, ...	5	5	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter[b]—

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery, ...	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery,[c]	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

[a] Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

[b] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3s. for the Winter Session.

[c] Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—			
Practice of Medicine, ...	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ...	3	3	0
Pathology,[a]	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0
Fourth Summer—			
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology, ...	2	2	0
	£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. All the subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery, ...	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ...	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology.

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

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[a] Freshman Students pay £3 3s.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures, ...	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals, ...	55	13	0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	27	0	0
TOTAL, ...	£149	17	0

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c.:—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at end of Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

Pathology, ...	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, . . .	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, . .	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and a Supplemental Examination in November.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

MEDICINE—	
Paper, . . .	25
Oral, . . .	15
Clinical, . . .	50
Mental Disease, . .	10
SURGERY—	
Paper, . . .	20
Oral, . . .	10
Operations, . .	20
Clinical, . . .	40
Ophthalmic Surgery, .	10
MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—	
Papers, . . .	30
Orals, . . .	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Examination.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom shall mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the marks are mentioned only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; and in the case of all other candidates a statement of having passed or failed alone is published.

This regulation applies to all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering have been very deficient, in any subject, to attend a recognised Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1908-9.

Preliminary Scientific begins—October 12; March 22; June 21.
Intermediate Medical, Part I., begins—October 12; March 15; June 14.
Intermediate Medical, Part II., begins—October 19; March 22; June 21.
Final Medical, Part I., begins—October 19; February 15; June 21.
Final in Medicine begins—November 9; March 1; June 7.
Final in Surgery begins—November 16; March 8; June 14.
Final in Midwifery begins—November 23; March 15; June 21.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and *Liceat* or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done entries will not be received.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

This certificate must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend at least three-fourths of the possible number in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.[a]

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases.

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[a] The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery is required.

Master in Obstetric Science.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[a]

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

Master in Surgery.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.: Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examina-

[a] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

tion as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 19, February 23, April 22, June 30.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.
2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.
3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.
4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Doctor in Medicine, or Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, or a Doctor in Medicine of London University.

2. A period of not less than twelve months shall elapse between the attainment of a registrable qualification and admission to any part of the Examination.

3.[a] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to obtaining a registrable qualification, six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health, of which at least three months shall be distinct and separate from the period of Laboratory Instruction.

Note (1).—In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate of outdoor sanitary work from a Staff Sanitary Officer may be accepted instead of one from a Medical Officer of Health.

4.[a] The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

Note (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.

Note (2). In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

PART I.

CHEMISTRY—Paper and Practical.
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY—Practical.
BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

PART II.

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY—Paper.
SANITARY ENGINEERING—Paper.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND VITAL STATISTICS—Paper.
PRACTICAL SANITARY REPORT.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Dec. 7, March 8, and June 7; for Part II. on Dec. 10, March 11, and June 10.

[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

A Fee of £10 10*s.* is required. £2 2*s.* must be paid to the Registrar of the School on entering for Part I.; the balance to be paid to the Senior Proctor on applying for the Diploma.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR D. P. H.

The complete analysis of water. Estimation of carbon dioxide, and detection of ammonia and other constituents or impurities, in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants in milk, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, and pepper. Detection of preservatives in foods. Detection of picric acid in beer and of alum in bread and flour. Microscopic examination of starches. Determination of acidity in vinegar. Identification and examination of disinfectants. Detection of various poisons in contents of stomach. General chemistry of ether, chloroform, nitric acid, chloral. Assay of caffeine.

Fee for the Course, £5 5*s.*

Candidates can join at any time during the Medical year by arrangement with the Professor of Chemistry.

PART II.—D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

Vital Statistics and the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland :—

Syllabus.

Vital Statistics.—Principles and methods of vital statistics; birth and death rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation and density of population; population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration; practical construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; life tables.

Public Health Law.—Practical acquaintance with the provisions of the Statutes.

Books recommended.—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme); Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom; Census Reports (on Vital Statistics and Emigration Reports); "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham).

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Synopsis.

Construction of healthy dwellings. Collection and disposal of house refuse. Sanitary inspections and testing of drains and sanitary fittings. Sources of water supply. Collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water. Heating and ventilation of public and private buildings. Sewage disposal of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings. Planning and arrangement of hospitals, slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Books recommended to Candidates.—"Hygiene," by Notter and Firth; "The Purification of Sewage," by Dr. Barwise; "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors," by F. C. Stockman; "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments," by G. J. G. Jensen.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make themselves familiar.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

DEGREE AND LICENSE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

The University of Dublin grants both a Degree and a License in Dental Science. To obtain the former, Candidates must have taken a Degree in Arts; the License is awarded to duly qualified persons who have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College, Dublin, and a Junior Freshman Term Examination, or who have passed the Special Preliminary Examination. (See page 234.)

LICENSE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(*L. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.*)

Before passing the above-named Examinations in Trinity College or immediately after doing so, Students are advised to begin their three years' Course of instruction in *Dental Mechanics*, and to devote all their time during one year to this subject. Dental Mechanics may be learnt in the Mechanical Department of the Dental Hospital, where a Fee of £100 is charged, or from a Registered Dentist, in which case the Fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Having passed the Examinations in Trinity College, as indicated above, Students should matriculate as Dental Students at the Registrar's Office in the Medical School, and commence the

following Course of study in addition to continuing their work in Dental Mechanics:—

First Year.—

Winter Session—			
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Chemistry Lectures, ...	2	2	0
Physics Lectures, ...		—	
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Summer Session—			
Materia Medica, ...	£3	3	0
Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Second Year.—During this year Students, continuing their work in Dental Mechanics, should attend Clinical instruction at a recognized general hospital, and Classes in the Medical School as follows:—

Winter Session—			
General Hospital, ...	£12	12	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery Lectures, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Summer Session—			
Histology and Dental Microscopy,	5	5	0
General Hospital, ...		—	
	£28	7	0

Students should pass the Previous Dental Examination as soon as possible after the completion of the above Courses.

The subjects of the Previous Dental Examination are—(1) Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology; (2) Physics, Chemistry, and Metallurgy; and (3) Materia Medica. All these subjects may be passed at one and the same time, or each group may be passed separately.

Examinations will be held on Oct. 12, Mar. 22, June 21, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

Third Year.—Having passed the Previous Dental Examination, Students should join the Dental Hospital, and attend the Classes and Lectures given there. In this year they should also attend the Course of Lectures in Medicine at the School of Physic.

Dental Hospital, ...	£15	15	0
Dental Anatomy (Summer Session, T.C.D.),	2	2	0
Medicine Lectures, ...	3	3	0
	£21	0	0

Fourth Year.—Students should continue their attendance at the Dental Hospital, and prepare for the Final Dental Examination at the end of this year—

Dental Hospital, ... £14 14

Before being admitted to the Final Examination, Students are required to produce certificates of having received three years' instruction in Dental Mechanics, and of satisfactory attendance on the Lectures in the following subjects:—(1) Dental Surgery and Pathology (two courses); (2) Dental Mechanics (two courses); (3) Orthodontia; and (4) Dental Anatomy. Certificates of regular attendance (12 months) at a Hospital recognized for Clinical Instruction, and of satisfactory attendance during two years at the Dental Hospital, are also required. Students must have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects of the Final Examination are—

Medicine.
Surgery.
Dental Anatomy; Human and Comparative.
Dental Surgery and Pathology.
Dental Mechanics.
Orthodontia.

The fee for the Final Dental Examination is £5, and the fee for the License is £10.

Examinations will be held on Oct. 19, Mar. 1, June 7, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

The total fees in order to obtain the License are—

Dental Mechanics, ...	£100	0	0
Entrance Fee—			
Trinity College, ...	15	0	0
Lecture and Laboratory Courses,			
Trinity College, ...	37	16	0
General Hospital (one year), ..	12	12	0
Dental Hospital (two years), ..	30	9	0
	£195	17	0
Examination fee, ...	5	0	0
Fee for License, ...	10	0	0
	£210	17	0

DEGREE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(*M. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.*)

The Course of study recommended in the case of Candidates for the Degree in Dental Science is the same as that stated above for the Licence, with the addition of—

Pathology Lectures, ...	£2	2	0
Pathology, Practical, ...	2	2	0
Bacteriology, ...	3	3	0
	£7	7	0

which should be taken out in the fourth or fifth year.

Before presenting themselves for the Final Examination for the Degree, Candidates must—(1) have passed the Examination for the B.A. Degree; (2) have attended satisfactorily the Courses indicated above; and (3) must have had their names on the books either of the Medical School or of the Dental School, for a period of not less than five years. They must also have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects for the Degree Examination are—

Medicine.
Surgery.
Pathology.
Bacteriology.
Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative.
Dental Microscopy.
Dental Surgery and Pathology.
Dental Mechanics.
Orthodontia.

The fee for the Examination is £5. The fee for the Degree is £10.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 9, March 8, June 14. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not later than a week before the Examination begins.

The Board of Trinity College is willing to consider applications, on the part of qualified practitioners and others, for recognition of Courses taken previous to the establishment of the Degree and License, in case they proceed to complete the Course.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.
Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2*s*.; Externs, £3 3*s*.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1 to 3 o'clock.
Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.
2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth; anæsthetics and antiseptics; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3*s*.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICUATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient

knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Medicine will be held on 14th June, 1909, and following days, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Surgery will be competed for in June, 1910.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and or eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal and a Money Prize, value about £15, are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of Dr. E. H. Bennett, for nine years (1864–73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology will be held on June 21 and following days, and for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, on June 11 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for Scholarship in the same subjects.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Mental Disease are also awarded from time to time. The last two awarded were of value £50 per annum, and were tenable for three years. For Regulations see under Stewart Scholarships.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held, at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those Candidates who show sufficient Merit.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of Dr. John Mallet Purser, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10*s.*, and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14*s.* 6*d.*, for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The following is summarised from the Scheme arranged in the High Court of Justice Ireland, Chancery Division, for the administration of this fund.

The Studentships shall be open to all Undergraduates of the College, who shall have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination in Arts, notwithstanding the date at which they shall have entered the Medical School, preference being given where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, otherwise equal, according to the seniority of their standing in their Undergraduate Arts Course, at the time of their respectively entering upon the study of Medicine in the School. The fund invested, after the payment of legacy duty, &c., produces annually about £148.

Registrar's Office.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 1st October to 17th November, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Medical year, from 1 to 2 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, T.C.D.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE, AND INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A School has been organized with the primary object of preparing Candidates for the Royal Navy Medical Service, the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Indian Medical Service.

The following Lecturers have been appointed by the Board of Trinity College:—

Systematic Medicine.—R. Travers Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Clinical Medicine.—T. Gillman Moorhead, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Systematic Surgery.—R. Atkinson Stoney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Clinical Surgery.—G. Jameson Johnston, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Operative Surgery.—C. Arthur Ball, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Midwifery and Gynæcology.—Paul Carton, M.D.
Pathology.—F. C. Purser, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Bacteriology and Chemistry.—J. T. Wigham, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.—H. M. Johnston, M.B.

There will be two Sessions each year; each will last ten weeks, and will begin about twelve weeks before the Examination for the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The next Session will begin in November, 1908.

The Fee for the entire Course is £12 12*s.*, or in the case of Graduates of Dublin University, £10 10*s.* Medicine and Pathology, or Surgery and Pathology, may be taken separately, £7 7*s.* Fees are payable in advance to the Secretary. Instruction will be limited to members of the Class.

Special attention will be paid to the practical aspects of the work, and, as far as possible, each Candidate will himself perform the necessary manipulations.

The Clinical work will be carried on in different Hospitals; the other Classes will be held in the Medical School of Trinity College.

Commentaries on Clinical cases will be discussed and explained, and opportunities will be given for writing commentaries on selected cases.

Instruction in Operative Surgery will be given on the cadaver; and each member of the Class will perform a large number of operations, and be made familiar with Surgical Anatomy, the uses of instruments, splints, dressings, and bandaging.

The Pathology Course will include examination of fresh and preserved specimens; also of microscopical preparations, and the methods of preparing them; practical examination of urine, sputum, &c.

Further information will be given by the Secretary, C. Arthur Ball, M.D., School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the month of June.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B, F.R.C.S.I.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—E. Hastings Tweedy, F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Sir Henry R. Swanzy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robert H. Woods, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William S. Haughton, M.D.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5*s.*; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1*s.* per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	The School of the Catholic University.

The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.	Mercer's Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Meath Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.	Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
Jervis-street Infirmary.	St. Vincent's Hospital.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.	

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.	National Maternity.
Coombe.	

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire,	University of Madras,
University of Adelaide,	University of Melbourne,
University of Bombay,	University of Otago,
University of Calcutta,	University of Sydney,
University of Lahore,	University of Toronto,
	M'Gill College,

are recognized as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OTHER TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

Trinity College, Dublin, University of Dublin.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

(*a*) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.

(*b*) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.

(*c*) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.

(*d*) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.

(*e*) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *vivâ voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.

(*f*) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.

(*g*) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

(*a*) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

(*b*) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.

(*c*) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors Committee.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
John Magee Finny, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Henry C. Drury, M.D.
Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, M.B., M.A.O., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.
C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robt. H. Woods, M.B., B.Ch.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

House Surgeon.—T. O. Graham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

Robert Russell, m.a., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

M. W. J. Fry, m.a., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, m.a., hon. m. inst. c.e.i., m.i.e.e.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

J. T. Jackson, m.a.i., m.a.,
J. R. Cotter, b.a.,
Harry Thrift, b.a.,
} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

Sydney Young, sc.d., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner, f.i.c., f.c.s.l., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. Ramsden, f.c.s.l., Demonstrator.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, m.a., b.a.i., sc.d., f.r.s., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, m.a.i. (*hon. causâ*), m.i.c.e.i., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, m.a.i., sc.d., m.i.c.e.i.,
J. T. Jackson, m.a.i., m.a.,
} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

Wm. Tatlow, b.a.i., a.m.i.e.e., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

P. S. Sheardown, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company, Lecturer in Electric Traction.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. Lilly, m.a.i., sc.d., wh. ex., m.i.mech.e., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).
Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. III. and IV., props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.
Any two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.
And any one of the following three Languages:—
Greek, any two Greek authors of the Candidate's choice.
French, Stendhal, Un Episode de Waterloo (ed. Gerothwohl).
German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen.

The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages into English, and passages for translation from English into the same.

If successful in passing this Examination, the Student must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, at which period of the year only can a Student join the classes. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary

Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a corresponding Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

The attendance of the Middle and Junior Classes in the School during Trinity Term is not compulsory for the fortnight preceding the annual Examination of these Classes.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . . .	£15	0	0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below :—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following :—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

Laboratory Practice.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

To the Senior and Middle Classes.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES FOR SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8*s*. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2*s*. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Professor Collins.
Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Hindi, .	Prof. L. White King.
Tamil and Telugu, ...	Mr. Charles Kough.
History of India, ...	Prof. L. White King.
Indian Law, ...	Dr. W. E. Ormsby, late Judge of the High Court of Travancore.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

CLASSES FOR THE INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE (CLASS I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1908–1909, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 19th to March 27th, and a Summer Session, from April 19th to June 26th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas Vacation (December 22nd to January 11th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1908-1909, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn.	1. English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher.	2. Greek Language and Literature.
	3. Latin Language and Literature.
Dr. J. P. Johnston.	4. Pure Mathematics.
	5. Applied Mathematics.
Mr. Rogers.	6. Mental and Moral Science.
Prof. Wardell.	7. Political Economy.
	8. Political Science.
	9. Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrell.	10. English Law.
Mr. Kennedy.	11. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
Prof. Wardell.	12. General Modern History.
	13. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
Dr. Cerf.	14. French Language and Literature.
	15. German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Caldwell.	16. Chemistry.
Mr. J. T. Jackson.	17. Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon.	18. Botany.
Prof. John Joly.	19. Geology.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1*s.* to £4 4*s.*, to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

ARMY SCHOOL.

Commissions in the Army for University Candidates.

The authorities of the War Office have agreed to offer annually *fourteen* Commissions to students of Trinity College, viz. :—

Ten Commissions in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps.

Two Commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Two Commissions in the Indian Army.

This offer holds good for five years from and including September, 1905.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed :—

A. *General Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be between the ages of 20 and 25 on the 1st April or on the 1st October immediately preceding the half-yearly nomination for which he presents himself.
   The Nomination Board usually meets in January and July.
   For Commissions in the *Indian Army* the limit of age will be not more than 24.
2. Be unmarried.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. *Academical Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.
3. Produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Junior Dean and by his Tutor before he can be admitted to the Military Examination.

4. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.

5. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in April and June. Candidates must be of Senior Sophister standing. Due notice must be given to the Registrar of the School.

Note.—Any Candidate who shall have obtained a Gold or Silver Medal in any branch of the Degree Examination will be allowed one year's seniority in the Service.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Have been attached to a Regular unit for six weeks in each of two *consecutive* years or for twelve weeks in one year, and have obtained certificates of proficiency.

Note.—If the Candidate is an officer of the Militia or Yeomanry, two trainings with his Militia or Yeomanry unit will count as equivalent to a period of six weeks with a Regular unit—while *four* trainings with Militia or Yeomanry will count as equivalent to a like period of twelve weeks.

2. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, held every March and September.

The subjects of this Examination and the marks allotted thereto are as follows:—

GROUP A.

		Marks.
1. Military History and Strategy,	2 papers	1000
2. Tactics, ...	2 papers	1500

GROUP B.

		Marks.
3. Military Engineering, . .	2 papers	1000
4. Military Topography, . .	2 papers	1000

GROUP C.

5. Military Law, . . .	1 paper	250
6. Military Administration, .	1 paper	250

Notes.—(*a*) Candidates may take this Examination *before or after* presenting themselves for their Degree Examination.

(*b*) Candidates may take up this Examination in two parts.

For this purpose the subjects are divided into Groups. Either A or B may be taken first. C cannot be taken alone, but must be taken with either A or B.

To pass, a candidate must obtain ·4 in each subject, and ·6 in the aggregate of all the subjects.

A Candidate who fails to qualify in one paper only, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers then taken, may be re-examined in that paper only. A Candidate who fails to qualify in more than one paper, or in the aggregate, must be re-examined in all the papers taken in that Examination.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. The Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to provide themselves with copies of the following:—(*a*) the official pamphlet, "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates." This may be procured at any Bookseller's, price one penny. Corrections and additions will appear from time to time in *Army Orders*. (*b*) Notes on Some Customs of the Service, by Col. Conner, R.E.: an Address to the Army School, Trinity College. Those who may intend to join the Army School are particularly requested to observe the importance—

(*a*) Of taking part in all possible sports and games.

(*b*) Of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Lectures will be delivered in Trinity College in the following subjects:—

1. Military History, including Military Geography in connexion with Campaigns and Strategy, by Mr. John Wardell, Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin.

2. Military Law and Administration, by Mr. J. St. C. Baxter, late Reid Professor of Law in the University of Dublin.

3. Military Engineering, Tactics, and Topography, by Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, C.E.

As far as possible, these last Lectures (3) will be supplemented by practical instruction in the field throughout the Course.

The Course will extend over two years. A candidate will not be permitted to present himself at any Examination in Military Subjects before he has completed one year's attendance upon lectures. Nor will he be permitted to offer more than two "groups" at his first Examination. Students who desire to attend are recommended to join the Classes at the beginning of their Junior Sophister year. They will then be able to take the B.A. Degree in June of their Senior Sophister year (subject to the usual regulations as given in the Calendar of Trinity College), and can then qualify at the Examination in Military subjects in the following October.

The fee for attendance at this Course will be £20 each year, payable in October, in advance.

Upon payment of a fee of £1 1*s.* for each Course, Candidates who have passed the Examinations in Military Subjects will be permitted to continue their attendance upon lectures with a view to extending their knowledge, and will be granted professional privileges. To obtain professional privileges, a Candidate must attend at least forty lectures.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. In the meantime, Students intending to join the Classes are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

JOHN WARDELL,

July, 1908. *Registrar of the Army School.*

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education; to be held in October.[a] The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

Students who are also Arts Students pay half fees for the several courses.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions, of the value of £15 and £5 respectively, are awarded at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

Course for the Diploma.

This extends over two years. Credit for the first year is obtained by attendance at lectures, and on the results of an examination held at the close of the Session in June, in all subjects except that of Practical Agriculture, or at a supplemental examination in October. The satisfactory progress of the student in Practical Agriculture is also a necessary condition for obtaining credit in the first year.

The courses during the first year are as follows:—

Chemistry—

(*a*) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(*b*) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(*c*) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course, five guineas.

Botany—

The lectures of the Professor and laboratory work during Trinity Term.

Fee for course, four guineas.

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[a] Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

Zoology—

Lectures and laboratory work extending over the three terms. Instruction by the Professor of Zoology and by his assistant.
Fee for course, two guineas.

Geology—

The lectures on Physical Geology delivered by the Professor on three days in the week during Michaelmas Term.
The course is free to Arts students. Others pay one guinea.

Experimental Physics—

The lectures on Experimental Science delivered by the Professor on three days in the week during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.
The course is free to Arts Students. Others pay one guinea.

Engineering—

(*a*) The first four weeks' lectures of Michaelmas Term by the Professor or his Assistant, on Chain and Traverse Surveying, along with the necessary field operations.

(*b*) The first four weeks' lectures of Hilary Term on Levelling, Gradients, etc., along with the necessary field operations.

(*c*) A course of six or eight lectures on Land Improvement and Drainage.
Fee for course, three guineas.

Elementary Mathematics and Elementary Mechanics—

These courses, which will be arranged, will be free to Arts students. Others pay one guinea.

In addition to these courses, there will be a course of lectures, during Trinity Term, from the Professor of Agriculture. Fream's *Elements of Agriculture* (London, J. Murray) is recommended to the student. During this Term students will visit farms, near or within convenient distance of Dublin, in company with the Professor of Agriculture, or with his qualified assistant. Fee for course, three guineas.

During part of Michaelmas vacation, Easter vacation, and Long vacation, students will reside with the Professor of Agriculture, at or near his farm (Kells), so as to be present at the Winter, Spring, and Harvesting operations. The Spring and Autumn courses of Practical Agriculture and management of Grass Lands to occupy about one month each. Terms for residence must be arranged with the Professor of Agriculture. [Probable terms: £2 weekly, including board and lodging.]

Second Year.

Credit for the second year is obtained by attendance upon certain courses of lectures and laboratory studies as under. At the examination for Diploma the student must satisfy the Professor of Agriculture as to his satisfactory progress in Practical Agriculture. This examination is held in October. A supplemental examination is held in January.

Chemistry—

(*a*) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture. (*b*) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course, five guineas.

Botany and Elementary Bacteriology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

A course in Economic Entomology accompanied with Microscopic studies and observations of life-history of certain farm pests.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Geology—

A course, extending over two terms, on Geology applied to agriculture and drainage operations, and on the physical properties of soils, conditions of water-supply, etc.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Agriculture—

A course of Lectures from the Professor of Agriculture in Michaelmas Term, or as may be arranged.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Veterinary Science—

Course to be arranged.

Book-keeping—

Course to be arranged.

In addition to taking out the above courses, students must reside, for periods of about one month, in Spring and Autumn, and during Christmas vacation, with the Professor of Agriculture, on or near his tillage-farm at Kells.

The above courses and fees are subject to revision.

No Student in Agriculture shall be permitted to receive instruction in any Subject, till the fees corresponding to that Subject shall have been paid to the Junior Bursar, and a certificate from him to that effect shall have been received by the Lecturer in the Subject.

NOTE.

1. A Student in Arts may distribute his attendance at the Agriculture Lectures over the three or four years of his Arts Course.

2. A Student in Arts who has qualified in the compulsory subjects of Mathematics and Mechanics can get credit for these subjects in the Agricultural School.

3. A Student who has obtained credit in the Agricultural School for the subjects of Experimental Science and Natural Science can get credit for them as voluntary subjects in the Sophister years.

For any further information application may be made to the Registrar of the School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin.

RULES RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE QUALIFICATIONS IN EDUCATION.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1909 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).

Monroe, *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end.

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's Art of Teaching, or Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education. The Examiners may exempt a candidate from answering at the Diploma Examination in a work in which he has already been examined in the Arts Course, provided his answering has been of a sufficiently high order.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin. 14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2*s*. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4*s*. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3*s*.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1*s*. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1*s*. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2*s*. for other candidates.

In 1909, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, January 22 and 23; and on Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, who has matriculated in any University or University College; who has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; who has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or who possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1909 it will be held on April 13, 14, 15, 16. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

Obligatory Subjects.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy, *or* Devas, Political Economy, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, Elements of Economics; Hadley, Economics; and Pierson, Principles of Economics, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, Landmarks of English Industrial History, may be used as an introduction. For reference, Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

(*a*) General physiographical conditions.

(*b*) The chief economic products.

(*c*) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.

(*d*) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, Smaller Commercial Geography, *or* Adams, Commercial Geography. For additional reading Chisholm, Handbook of Commercial Geography, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(*a*) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(*b*) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Lisle, Accounting in Theory and Practice.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(*a*) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(*b*) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employers' liability.

[Munro, Commercial Law.
Redgrave, The Factory Acts.
For further reading, Steven's Mercantile Law, and Anson's Contracts are recommended.]

Optional Subjects.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.
(2) German.
(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, Money, and Nicholson, Money and Monetary Problems, are recommended.
F. A. Walker's Money may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Giffen, The Use of Import and Export Statistics.
Clare, The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, Public Finance, Part II., *or* G. Armitage Smith, Taxation, is recommended as an introductory book.
Blunden, Local Taxation, and J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Book V., chaps. 2–6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(*a*) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(*b*) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, The Trust Problem, and Howell, Trades Unionism, Old and New, are recommended.
J. B. Clark, The Control of Trusts.
M'Crosty, The Trust Movement in British Industry.
S. and B. Webb, The History of Trade Unionism, may be used for additional reading.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking, is recommended as an introductory text-book.
Clare, Money Market Primer.
Bagehot, Lombard Street;
and
Rae, The Country Banker, will supply a general account of British banking.
For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.
For reference, Hart, Treatise on the Law of Banking; or Chalmers, Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c.]

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, Railway Economics, and Hadley, Railroad Transportation, are recommended.
Findlay, Working and Management of an English Railway, and Grierson, Railway Rates, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, Insurance.
F. Harcourt Kitchin, The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.
W. Schooling, Life Insurance Explained.
W. Gow, Marine Insurance.
C. F. Morrell, Insurance: a Manual of Practical Law.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Rogers, The Business Side of Agriculture; Pratt, Organization of Agriculture, Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. Bastable, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

An Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Senior Fellow.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
William Kennedy, M.A., Junior Dean, *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

The Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.[a] Dr. Challoner

[a] Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid., p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.[a]

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

[a] The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
"Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T.C.D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1907, *and June* 30, 1908 :—

A select collection of works on Roman law in 78 volumes.
From Serjeant Jellett, K.C.

The Pageants of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Reproduced with an introduction by William, Earl of Carysfort, K.P., for the Roxburghe Club.
From The Earl of Carysfort.

Histoire générale des voyages : 9 tom., 1745–7. Together with a collection of works on the history of philosophy.
From Rev. Dr. Abbott, S.F.T.C.D., Librarian.

Trinity College ; An album of views and portraits, in specially designed binding.
From Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt. D.

Almanach historique de la Province de Guienne, 1784.
From the Vice-Provost.

Five volumes of newspaper cuttings and pamphlets on the University Question in Ireland : collected by John Herbert Orpen, LL.D.
From J. R. Orpen, B.A.

Bronze medal struck in memory of Prof. Bennett.
From C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Atlas météorologique pour l'année 1906 d'après 22 stations françaises. Par G. Eiffel. Avec Comparaisons graphiques des valeurs.
From R. H. Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.

An Irish branch of the Fleetwood family. By Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D.
From Author.

1. The Collected Works of John Davis White.
2. Elias Bouhéreau of La Rochelle, first public Librarian in Ireland.
From Canon N. J. D. White, D.D.

[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries viz. :—The British Museum ; the Bodleian Library ; the Public Library at Cambridge ; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh ; and the Library of Trinity College.

Correspondance inédite d'Auguste Comte : 1re série.
From H. D. Hutton, LL.B.

The decay of dogma : an address by F. C. Long, auditor College Theological Society.
From Author.

Memoir of John Kells Ingram. By C. Litton Falkiner.
From Author.

Atti del congresso internazionale di scienze storiche, Roma, 1903.
From E. P. Wright, M.D.

Notes on the Register of Archbp. Alan.
From Rev. Canon H. J. Lawlor, D.D.

The American Journal of Physiology : vols. 1–7.
From Prof. W. H. Thompson, Sc.D.

The Guardian of Education. By Mrs. Trimmer : 5 vols., 1801–6.
From G. E. Haines, Library T.C.D.

Old Testament in Hebrew. Amsterdam, 1700–1703.
From Joseph Mason, T.C.D.

A system of chemistry. By John Murray : 4 vols. 1812.
From John Clancy, T.C.D.

1. The cists, dolmens, and pillars of the western half of the Co. Clare.
2. The Buildings and Crosses of Clonmacnois.
3. Carrigogunnell Castle and the O'Briens of Pubble-Brian in the Co. Limerick.
4. The Promontory Forts in the "Irrus," Co. Clare.
By T. J. Westropp, M.A.
From Author.

1. Basque almanacs for 1908.
2. Egumberriko Canticobat.
3. Abp. Sandys' Sermons. 1585.
From E. S. Dodgson, M.A.

List of books and pamphlets printed in Strabane in the 18th century.
From E. R. McC. Dix.

Churches and church endowments in the 11th and 12th centuries. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, D.C.L.
From Author.

1. Index Graecitatis Euripideae. Auctore C. D. Beckio.
2. Joannis Miltoni Fabulae Samson Agonistes et Comus Graece. Interpretatus est Ed. Greswell.
3. A collection of works on Greek and Latin composition.
From M. J. M'Gauran, B.A.

Leaves from Biological Laboratory, Queen's College, Galway ; and other papers.
From Prof. R. J. Anderson, M.A.

Papers of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.
From the Director.

History of the Edinburgh Choral Union. By James Waddell.
From the Secretary.

Memorial of the celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.
From the Trustees.

Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club. Catalogue of the books and pamphlets.
From the Librarian.

1. Poems by Katharine Tynan.
2. Discoveries, a volume of essays by W. B. Yeats.
   From the Dun Emer Press.
1. Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.
2. Milton's Areopagitica.
   From the Doves Press.

The Master of the Magicians, and, The Prince of Judah. By Lumen.
From Author.

Document pour une biographie de J. B. A. Godin: 2e vol.
From Mme Godin, Guise.

Vier mathematische Abhandlungen, &c. Von Sampachi Fukuzawa.
From Author, Tokio.

Nafhatu 'L-Yaman. Part I, translated by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott.
From Translator, Calcutta.

Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures. By Mary Baker G. Eddy.
From the Directors, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dublin.

Die altenglische Odoaker-Dichtung. Von Dr. R. Imelmann.
From Author, Berlin.

Tillotson's Works (Dublin, 1726); South's Sermons (Dublin, 1720).
From Rev. J. J. Dillon, B.D., Rathmichael Rectory.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Burgh, Chief Engineer of Ireland, 1700–1730. The Irish Houses of Parliament. Papers by Lt. W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, R.E.
From Author.

Engraving of a bust of Orlando Gibbons.
From C. T. D. Crews, London.

Report of the 123rd dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
From the Society, New York.

La psychologie de la force. Par A. Brasseur.
From Author, Brussels.

Problems of international practice and diplomacy. By Sir Thomas Barclay.
From Author, London.

The Irish lives of Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton. Edited by F. N. Robinson.
From Editor, Harvard University.

Our debt to Ireland in the study of the circulation. The cause of the heart-beat. Papers by G. A. Gibson, M.D.
From Author, Edinburgh.

Catalogue of the MSS. of the archbishopric, Cyprus. By Ch. I. Papaïoannos.
From Rev. J. Hackett, D.D.

The influence of growth on deformities. By A. B. Judson, M.D.
From Author, New York.

Neue Capillar- und Capillaranalytische Untersuchungen. Von Fr. Goppelsroeder.
From Author, Basel.

History of the Mess Plate of the 88th, the Connaught Rangers. By Capt. H. F. N. Jourdain.
From Author, Galway.

A short description of Torre Abbey. By H. R. Watkin.
From Author, Torquay.

Catalogo di edizioni del secolo XV possedute da Baldassare Boncompagni compilato da E. Narducci.
From J. H. Reddan, Dublin.

Account of the bishops of Cork. By Col. T. A. Lunham, C.B.
From Author, Cork.

How the Union was carried. By J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.A., M.P.
From Author.

Guide to Welsh, pt. 1. By Thomas Jones, M.A.
From Author, Abergavenny.

Mock Masonry in the 18th century, and, Contemporary comments on the Freemasonry of the 18th century. By W. J. Chetwode Crawley. Thos. Burgh and the Irish Houses of Parliament. By W. Pakenham-Walsh.
From Dr. Chetwode Crawley.

Buch der Strahlen, die grössere Grammatik des Barhebräus: Uebersetzung u. s. w. von Dr. Axel Moberg.
From Author, Univ. Lund.

L'Enfer du Dante et celui d'un poète anonyme. Par le dr. Jean Balma.
From Author, Pinerolo.

Merchant Taylors' School Register, 1871–1900: ed. by Rev. Wm. Baker, D.D.
From Editor.

Guide to Happiness, translated from the Arabic of Al-Jazûli by Rev. John B. Pearson, D.D.
From Translator, Exeter.

Weber Archives from Research Laboratory, Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A.
From Author.

Em. Swedenborgii Diarium Spirituale, tom. 2 & 3.
From Swedenborg Society, London.

Thoughts and experiences in and out of school. By John B. Peaslee, LL.B.
From Author, Cincinnati.

Jack Sterry, the Jessie Scout. By John Cussons.
From Author, Virginia.

The Spanish Royal Marriage. By A. F. Calvert.
From Author, London.

A search for fluctuations in the Sun's thermal radiation through their influence on terrestrial temperature. By Simon Newcomb.
From Author, Washington.

The Cunard Express Liner Mauretania.
From Messrs. Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson.

Enslavement of Souls. By Adair Welcker.
From Author, California.

The Families of French and Nixon. By Rev. H. B. Swanzy, M.A.
From Author, Newry.

Hardwicke Ancestry. By H. J. Allen Hardwicke.
From Author, Tunbridge Wells.

1. Proceedings of the General Synod of the church of the Province of New Zealand, 1907.
2. Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S.A. held 1907.

3. Whitaker's Churchman's Almanac, 1908, U.S.A., and World Almanac.
From Rev. H. A. S. Hartley, M.D.

Latin Bible with woodcuts, Venice, 1587.
From Rev. Edw. S. Woods, M.A.

Bijdragen tot de Genealogie van het Geslacht de Vlieger.
From Rev. A. de Vlieger, D.D.

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum, vol. xx., and St. John's Card, 1907.
From Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

The trial of Wm. Penn and Wm. Mead, at the Old Bailey, 1670. Reprint.
From the Penn, Mead, and Jury Commemoration Committee.

Tracts on the pathology of the ear. By W. Soheir Bryant, M.D.
From Author, New York.

Otto Salomon (a personal appreciation). By Sir Harry R. Reichel.
From Author.

Pacific tidings. By H. B. Godlover.
From Author, Berkeley, U.S.A.

Le trésor dou Morf: pars I.
From Major T. J. Chamberlayne, Cyprus.

Le Tsarisme et l'Ukraine. Par R. Sembratovytch.
From Y. Fedortchouk, Paris.

Eine neue Hypothese über Ursachen und Wesen bösartiger Geschwülste. Von O. Aichel.
From Author, Santiago.

Letters from Prof. T. J. Mulvany, R.H.A. 1825-45.
From Miss A. Mulvany, Düsseldorf.

Wolstanton: a brief history. By Percy W. L. Adams.
From Author.

Authorship of the Dialogus de vita Crysostomi. By Rt. Rev. Dom E. C. Butler.
From Author, Downside Abbey.

A history of the Colony of Sierra Leone. By Major Crooks.
From Author, Dublin.

Macedonia and the reforms. By Dragonof.
From G. F. Planinsky, Croydon.

The Behistan inscription of King Darius. By Prof. H. C. Tolman, Ph.D.
From Author, Nashville.

1. L'Activité du Vésuve. 2. Chloromangano-Kalite. By H. J. Johnston-Lavis.
From Author, Vittel, France.

Bermuda in periodical literature, a bibliography. By G. Watson Cole.
From Author, Riverside, Conn., U.S.A.

1. Machsor: Hebrew Prayers.
2. Episteln und Evangelia auf Sonn-und Fest-Tage: mit Predigten.
From E. W. Digby, B.A.

Ballads and other poems. The Aztec God. A life in Song. By G. L. Raymond.
From Author, Princeton, U.S.A.

Mary Baker G. Eddy. By Arthur Brisbane.
From Miss Bruen, Dublin.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1887,	212,038	September, 1898,	251,876
,, 1889,	218,241	,, 1899,	257,323
,, 1890,	221,336	,, 1900,	264,075
,, 1891,	224,586	,, 1901,	269,939
,, 1892,	228,037	,, 1902,	275,110
,, 1893,	231,538	,, 1903,	280,741
,, 1894,	235,093	,, 1904,	287,248
,, 1895,	238,606	,, 1905,	293,638
,, 1896,	241,818	,, 1906,	299,068
,, 1897,	244,887	,, 1907,	305,248

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 P.M. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 P.M. during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Museums of Trinity College.

THE principal Museums which are used for the purposes of practical instruction in Trinity College are the following:—

1. Museum of Natural Philosophy.
2. Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.
3. Museum of Antropology.
4. Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
5. Museum of Engineering Models.
6. Museum of Surgical and Medical Pathology.
7. Museum of Materia Medica.
8. Herbarium and Botanical Laboratory.

I.—MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

II.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds. The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of

Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

IV.—MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

V.—MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

VI.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VII.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—Walter G. Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—E. Perceval Wright, M.D.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, any of the Fellows, or the Professor of Botany.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

NORMAL CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION.

In January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-guage. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two earth-thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.[a]

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1758 and 1761, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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[a] For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 308), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 309), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 307), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903–1906 [see Calendar Vol. III., pp. 457–463]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1907–1908.

Michaelmas Term, 1907.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Find the value of $x^3 + y^3$, if

$$x + y = \lambda \quad \text{and} \quad xy = \frac{\lambda^4 - 1}{3\lambda^2}.$$

2. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{x}{xy - y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2 + xy} - \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}\right).$$

3. Divide

$$x^6 - 7x^4 - 5x^2 - 1 \quad \text{by} \quad x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 1.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$\frac{15(x-7)}{4} + \frac{2x-5}{9} = \frac{3(x+1)}{8} - 2.$$

5. Multiply

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \quad \text{by} \quad 3x^2 - 4x + 1.$$

6. Find the difference between

$$(x^2 + 2x - 5)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad (x^2 - 1)(x + 1)(x + 3).$$

7. Find the price of 148 articles at £7 4*s*. 3*d*. each.

8. If 8 men working 8 hours a day complete a piece of work in 164 days, in how many days will 10 men working 6 hours a day take to complete it?

9. Find a sum of money which will, in 4 years, at 10 per cent. compound interest amount to £200.

10. Find to four places of decimals the square root of 1307259.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ALTON.

1. Mention the chief rivers of Ireland, with the most important towns on their banks.

2. What are the chief islands off the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland?

3. Draw a rough map of Canada, marking the chief physical features, important towns and railways.

4. What are the chief mountain ranges of Europe?

5. Where are Tiflis, Yafa, Hydrabad, Freemantle, Paramaribo, Sarawak, Bari, Memel, Perpignan, Lepanto?

6. Give a short account of the campaigns of Edward I.

7. Write a note on the Court of the Star Chamber.

8. What do you know about the Battles of St. Albans (2), Barnet, Solway Moss, Rathmines, Sedgemoor, Ramillies, Dettingen, Cape St. Vincent, Salamanca?

9. Give a brief sketch of the grievances which led to the rebellion against Charles I.

10. What events are associated with the dates 1086, 1169, 1332, 1513, 1536, 1704, 1707, 1776, 1800, 1832?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Themistocles, having one day declared to the general assembly that he had thought of an expedient which would prove very salutary to the Athenians, but ought to be kept secret, was ordered to communicate it to Aristides only, and abide by his judgment of it. Accordingly he told him his project was to burn the whole fleet of the confederates, by which means the Athenians would be raised to the sovereignty of all Greece. Aristides then returned to the assembly, and informed the Athenians that nothing could be more advantageous than the project of Themistocles, nor anything more unjust. And upon his report of the matter, they commanded Themistocles to give up all thoughts of it. Such regard had that people for justice and so much confidence in the integrity of Aristides.—PLUTARCH.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

It was in the Seven Years' War; the English and French troops were facing one another. One night the chevalier d'Assas, at the head of a reconnoitring party, was crossing a wood. Suddenly he found himself in the midst of the vanguard of the English, which had slipped into the wood, protected by the darkness, without being noticed. Being some distance from his men, he tried to retrace his steps, but some twenty soldiers at once surrounded him. Nothing remained for him to do but to surrender or to die. He did not hesitate a moment. Instead of surrendering, he gave the alarm and perished by the bayonets of the enemy; but he had saved his regiment.

[B.]

Translate into English :—

La petite chambre où le bonhomme croupissait ainsi depuis des années était fort sombre; quelques vieux habits râpés, des pantalons rapiécés, des vestes graisseuses, pendaient autour à leurs chevilles, et au fond, dans l'ombre, montait un petit escalier.

Il me semble encore voir ce recoin du monde, avec la traînée de lumière qui tombait de la croisée sur l'établi, toute fourmillante d'atomes et de poussière d'or.

Quelquefois dans l'obscur réduit apparaissait une vieille, mais si vieille, qu'on aurait dit une de ces chouettes déplumées que les paysans clouent sur leurs portes de grange, pour écarter, par la crainte du même sort, les oiseaux de proie rôdant autour des poulaillers.

C'était la vieille Jacqueline, la mère de Mauduy, qu'il entretenait de son travail. Elle s'asseyait sur la dernière marche de l'escalier, la tête branlante et parlant toute seule. Sa figure blanche brillait au fond de l'alcôve et ses cheveux retombaient sur ses épaules comme du lin.—ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

Or,—

Kunz von der Rosen, mein Narr, was bricht und kracht da draussen?

Seid still! Das ist die Säge und die Zimmermannsaxt, und bald brechen zusammen die Pforten Eures Kerkers, und Ihr seid frei, mein Kaiser!

Bin ich denn wirklich Kaiser? Ach, es ist ja der Narr, der es mir sagt!

O, seufzt nicht, mein lieber Herr, die Kerkerluft macht Euch so verzagt; wenn Ihr erst wieder Eure Macht errungen, fühlt Ihr auch wieder das kühne Kaiserblut in Euren Adern, und Ihr seid stolz wie ein Kaiser, und übermüthig, und ungerecht, und lächelnd, und undankbar, wie Fürsten sind.

Kunz von der Rosen, mein Narr, wenn ich wieder frei werde, was willst du dann anfangen?
Ich will mir dann neue Schellen an meine Mütze nähen.
Und wie soll ich deine Treue belohnen?
Ach! lieber Herr, lasst mich nicht umbringen!—HEINE.

DUTCH.

MR. HAHN.

1. Translate into English:—

Zoo kwam de kleine jongen in de groote stad. Hij keek zijn oogen bijna uit, toen hij in 't rammelend voertuig door de straten reed: De hooge torens, de groote huizen en de breede straten, de prachtige winkels waren alle nog zoo geheel anders, dan hij zich had voorgesteld. Het geheele afscheid was eenklaps vergeten door de nieuwe wereld, die zich voor hem opende.

Op de stoep van het logement, waar de postwagen stilhield, stond een oude dame, die door haar wonderlijk hoofddeksel, een zonderlinge kruising van hoed en muts, zijn aandacht trok. 't Kwam echter volstrekt niet in Frits op, dat het de oude nicht kon zijn, bij wie zijn vader hem in den kost had gedaan, zoolang hij school en gymnasium zou besoeken; maar toen hij uit den wagen stapte en verwonderd bleef staan rondkijken, kwam het vreemde hoofdtooisel en het daaronder uitkijkende magere gelaat in beweging. Een scherp, haastig stemmetje zei: „Ik geloof, dat jij Frits bent."

2. Vertaal in zuiver Nederlandsch:—

(*a*) The Emperor Joseph II, during his sojourn in Paris, amused himself daily by mixing with the people and often going into the coffee-houses incognito. One day he played chess with a working man, who of course did not know him. The Emperor lost the game and the working man wished to go to the theatre to see the Emperor. 'If that is the case,' said the Emperor, 'we may play another game, for you see him before you.'

(*b*) You are right after all. It is I. We are seven. How do you do? I don't feel very well: I am rather indisposed owing to a bad cold I caught the night I met you in Grafton-street.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. History.
2. Heroism.
3. Democracy.
4. Mixed Education.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{a^2(c-d)-c^2(a-b)-b^2(c-d)+d^2(a-b)}{(a-b)(c-d)}$$

2. Multiply $a^3+a^2b+ab^2+b^3$ by $a^3-a^2b+ab^2-b^3$.

3. Solve the equation

$$-\frac{2x+1}{x+2}+\frac{6x+5}{x-2}=4.$$

Verify your answer.

4. Solve the equations

$$4x-5y=-8,$$
$$2\tfrac{1}{8}x-3\tfrac{1}{4}y=-2.$$

Verify your answers.

5. Simplify $\left(\frac{a}{a+b}-\frac{a^2}{a^2-b^2}\right)\div\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}-\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)$.

Verify your answer by inserting numbers.

6. Tram-cars travel at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and start at intervals of 10 minutes. If a man walk along the tram-line at the rate of 3 miles per hour, what apparent interval of time will separate the trams he meets? and what those that pass him?

7. Reduce to its simplest form the fraction

$$\frac{4x^4-17x^3+26x^2-12x-3}{12x^4-27x^3+16x^2-2x-1}.$$

8. Find the simple interest on £1800 for 3 years and 4 months at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

9. A man buys 70 shares of 4 per Cent. Stock at 95; when the shares have fallen to 90, he sells and invests the proceeds in 5 per Cent. Stock at 105: how is his income affected?

10. Reduce $34{\cdot}0\dot{1}5\dot{6}$ to a vulgar fraction, and divide $3{\cdot}141$ by $\cdot075$.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. What do you know of the Roman occupation of Britain, and its effects?

2. What do you know of the invasions of the Danes in England and in Ireland?

3. Mention, with their dates, important events in the history of Ireland.

4. Point out the chief stages in the growth of the power of Parliament.

5. What important events took place in the years 1492, 1513, 1558, 1679, 1704, 1707, 1757, 1759, 1776, 1815?

6. Write a short description of the Atlantic Ocean, giving the position of the chief seas and gulfs that open off it.

7. Give the names and positions of the chief mountains in Ireland, Great Britain, the rest of Europe, and the rest of the world.

8. Write a description of the county in Ireland best known to you.

9. Show your acquaintance with the geography of *either* Persia, *or* India, *or* Egypt.

10. Where are — Antwerp, Flushing, Upsala, Warsaw, Zermatt, Lausanne, Verona, Tangier, Zanzibar, Brisbane, Vancouver?

Give a possible route, by land or sea, if you were visiting these in the above order.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

The year was rendered a terrible one to the Athenians by an outbreak of plague. The town was crowded with refugees from the country, bringing their goods and cattle. They were so numerous that they could not find enough houses in the city to shelter them, and had to live for the most part in huts hastily erected along the line of the long walls to the Piraeus. This no doubt contributed to spread the plague, which raged for two years, and, after a year's intermission, for another year. As many as 4400 hoplites are said to have perished, besides uncounted thousands of other inhabitants.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Écoutez, je suis fier d'avoir sauvé la vie d'une femme telle que vous. Que ce soit parce que votre père était mort, ou pour toute autre raison que vous ayez agi de la sorte, c'était toujours grand, noble et courageux:

c'était même extraordinaire, car des milliers d'autres femmes se seraient contentées de gémir; elles seraient tombées là sans force, et l'on n'aurait pu leur faire de reproches. Mais vous êtes une femme courageuse, et longtemps après avoir rempli de grands devoirs, vous pleurez lorsque d'autres commencent à oublier; vous n'êtes pas seulement la femme qui lève le drapeau d'entre les morts, vous êtes encore la femme qui pleure, et voilà pourquoi je vous estime.

Or,

Durch diesen einzigen Vorfall war die Meinung des Städtchens völlig umgeändert. Man hielt den Fremden für einen artigen Mann, sehnte sich nach seiner nähern Bekanntschaft und fand es ganz in der Ordnung, wenn hie und da in dem öden Hause ein grässliches Geschrei aufging; „er gibt dem Neffen Unterricht in der deutschen Sprache," sagten die Grünwieseler und blieben nicht mehr stehen. Nach einem Vierteljahr ungefähr schien der Unterricht im Deutschen beendigt; denn der Alte ging jetzt um eine Stufe weiter vor.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Prospero now told them that their ship was safe in the harbour, and the sailors all on board her, and that he and his daughter would accompany them home the next morning. 'In the meantime,' says he, 'partake of such refreshments as my poor cave affords: and for your evening's entertainment, I will relate the history of my life from my first landing in this desert island.' He then called for Caliban to prepare some food, and set the cave in order: and the company were astonished at the uncouth form and savage appearance of this ugly monster, who (Prospero said) was the only attendant he had to wait upon him.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Universal military training.
2. Emigration.
3. The effects of aerial navigation on trade and war.
4. The consequences of a general railway strike in Ireland.
5. A comparison between the politics of Ireland and India.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1907.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find by a celestial globe the time at which a known star will rise at a known place on a given day.

2. How do you ascertain that there is no error of deviation in the adjustment of the transit instrument?

3. When during a day is a region on the Earth receiving most heat from the Sun, and why so? Is the temperature a maximum at the same time?

4. In connection with the satellites of Jupiter there can be *eclipses*, *occultations*, *transits of the satellites* and *transits of their shadows*. Explain?

5. What are the Leonids? Why are they so called? Is there any connection between them and a comet?

6. Prove the following formula for the horizontal parallax P of the Moon in terms of the meridian zenith distances z, z' of the Moon, as seen simultaneously from two places on the same meridian on the Earth, whose latitudes are l and l'

$$P = \frac{z + z' - l - l'}{\sin z + \sin z'}.$$

7. The line of collimation of a telescope, when it apparently passes through a star, really does not do so for two reasons. Explain.

8. When it is 4 a.m. mean time at a place A on the Earth whose longitude is 7h. W., what time is it at a place B whose longitude is 8h. E.?

9. Show how to find the angular diameter of the section of the Earth's shadow where the Moon crosses.

10. The equation of time is due to two different causes: give them; and state during what parts of a year the portion due to each cause is positive or negative.

ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[*Full credit for this paper may be obtained by answering any* SEVEN *of the questions fully.*]

1. 'That we have this moral approving and disapproving faculty, is' (says Butler) 'certain.' From what considerations?

2. State Butler's general purpose and method of reasoning in his first three *Sermons*.

3. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy.' How does he show that this precept cannot be satisfactory?

4. How does he explain the obligation to 'love one's enemies'?

5. Show that without consideration of conscience one 'may have a clear conception of the *superior nature* of one inward principle to another.'

6. How does Butler deal with the question—Why should not men 'go the nearest way to their good' by discarding regards for others, and disembarrassing themselves of conscientious restraints?

7. How does he argue that the dictates of the moral faculty are 'laws in a sense including sanctions'?

8. State in general terms his answer to 'objections against the wisdom, equity, and goodness of the Divine government.'

9. 'The beginnings of a righteous administration may be found in nature.' State the five general lines of argument by which Butler shows this.

10. Quote the sentence of Origen which suggests the argument of the *Analogy*, and explain Butler's application of it.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The Rise of Greater Britain.

(*b*) The principal factors in the Conquest and Government of British India.

(*c*) The characters of Kent and Cordelia.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. If a number of heavy particles be connected together by weightless rods, explain how you would find the position of the centre of gravity. AB, BC are two uniform bars of the same weight W jointed at B; and they are connected by a string tied to pegs on each leg. If a weight W be attached to C, and the whole system be hung up from A, construct the position in which it will hang.

2. Give an account of the principle of work, and apply it to the case of the wheel and axle. Give practical illustrations of this machine.

3. Establish by any method the equations

$$v = u + ft, \quad s = \tfrac{1}{2}(u + v)\, t, \quad = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2, \quad v^2 = u^2 + 2fs,$$

for the motion of a particle in a straight line, where u is the initial velocity, and f is the constant acceleration.

A body of mass 4 lbs. is projected with a velocity of 160 ft. per second: what is the least retarding force that will stop it in 5 minutes?

4. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light passing nearly perpendicularly through a thin prism is constant. If a ray of light falls nearly perpendicularly on a lens at a small distance x from the axis, show that the constant deviation is

$$\frac{x}{d} - \frac{x}{D} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{f}.$$

5. What do you understand by the terms—*mass*, *weight*, *density*, *specific gravity*?

Explain how you would find the volume and specific gravity of a piece of wood of irregular shape.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Translate into English:—

τί δὲ δὴ σίτων πέρι; ἀθληταὶ μὲν γὰρ οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγῶνος· ἢ οὐχί; ναί. ἆρ' οὖν ἡ τῶνδε τῶν ἀσκητῶν ἕξις προσήκουσ' ἂν εἴη τούτοις; ἴσως. ἀλλ', ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὑπνώδης αὕτη γέ τις καὶ σφαλερὰ πρὸς ὑγίειαν· ἢ οὐχ ὁρᾷς ὅτι καθεύδουσί τε τὸν βίον, καὶ ἐὰν σμικρὰ ἐκβῶσι τῆς τεταγμένης διαίτης, μεγάλα καὶ σφόδρα νοσοῦσιν οὗτοι οἱ ἀσκηταί; ὁρῶ. κομψοτέρας δή τινος, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἀσκήσεως δεῖ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἀθληταῖς, οὕς γε ὥσπερ κύνας ἀγρύπνους τε ἀνάγκη εἶναι καὶ ὅ τι μάλιστα ὀξὺ ὁρᾶν καὶ ἀκούειν καὶ πολλὰς μεταβολὰς ἐν ταῖς στρατείαις μεταβάλλοντας ὑδάτων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σίτων καὶ εἰλήσεων καὶ χειμώνων μὴ ἀκροσφαλεῖς εἶναι πρὸς ὑγίειαν.—PLATO.

2. (*a*) What does Plato regard as the most signal proof that a low and vicious education prevails in a state?

(*b*) What was τὸ Φωκυλίδου παρακέλευμα?

(*c*) What are the chief elements of σωφροσύνη?

(*d*) τοὺς φύλακας ἡμῖν τῶν ἄλλων πασῶν δημιουργιῶν ἀφειμένους δεῖ εἶναι δημιουργοὺς——. Complete (in Greek or English).

3. Give the meaning of—ἐπαροῖ, ταμιεῖον, μετεχεῤίζεσθαι, ἔνεροι, ἀλίβας.

1. Translate into English:—

Si plausoris eges aulaea manentis et usque
Sessuri, donec cantor, 'Vos plaudite,' dicat,
Aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis,
Reddere qui voces iam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere et mutatur in horas.
Imberbis iuvenis tandem custode remoto
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.
Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis
Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.

HORACE.

2. Explain—

(*a*) Si proprium est quod quis libra mercatus et aere est,
Quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus.

(*b*) Scit genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum.

(*c*) Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus.

(*d*) Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro,
Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Menandro.

3. Translate:—(*a*) vivit siliquis et pane secundo; (*b*) securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo; (*c*) aedituus; (*d*) meo sum pauper in aere; (*e*) prudens emisti vitiosum; dicta tibi est lex.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

There is a hill near to the Tiber which was divided from the Palatine Hill by a low and swampy valley; and on this hill Romulus made a fortress, to keep off the enemy from his city. But when the fair Tarpeia, the daughter of the chief who had charge of the fortress, saw the Sabines draw near, she coveted their golden ornaments, and promised to betray the hill into their hands if they would give her those things which they wore upon their arms. So she opened a gate and let in the Sabines; and they, as they came in, threw upon her their shields which they bore on their arms, and crushed her to death.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Translate into French *or* German :—

For a moment the darkness was so intense that I felt my way with my sword before me, in absolute ignorance where I was or on what my foot might next rest. I was at the mercy of anyone who chanced to be lying in wait for me: and I shivered as the cold damp wind struck my cheek and stirred my hair. But by-and-by, when I had taken two or three steps, my eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, and I made out the naked boughs of trees between myself and the sky, and guessed that I was in a garden. In another moment I distinguished something like the outline of a path stretching away before me. Following it as rapidly as I dared, I came to a corner, turned it blindly, and stopped short, peering into a curtain of solid blackness which barred my path, and overhead mingled confusedly with the dark shapes of trees.

Translate into English :—

Dans son *Essai*, où se retrouve un Chateaubriand primitif, sauvage, non encore dégrossi ni dégagé, mais plus vrai et plus naïf que depuis, un Chateaubriand sans parti pris et avant la gloire, il parle de la plupart de ces hommes comme les ayant beaucoup connus et fréquentés; ses jugements d'alors sur leur compte sont plus indulgents, plus équitables, plus sains, selon moi, que ceux qu'il y a ajouteés et par lesquels il a souvent prétendu corriger et rétracter les premiers. Dans cette édition de 1826, c'est trop souvent le ministre, l'homme monarchique et religieux qui a son rôle à garder—c'est trop souvent cet homme officiel qui fait la leçon au *lui-même* d'autrefois, et on peut le trouver surtout tranchant et rigoureux à l'excès pour ces anciennes connaissances de la jeunesse. Dans ses *Mémoires*, il se borne à être léger à leur propos, et il les traite un peu sous jambe en badinant: cette légèreté va jusqu'à être cruelle pour quelques-uns.

Or,

Am Tage der akademischen Preisvertheilung brachte die Studentenschaft ihrem Rector einen grossen Fackelzug. Durch die alten Strassen wogte der flammende Schein, die Fanfare tönte, kräftiger Männergesang brauste dahin, Giebel und Erker leuchteten in buntem Glanz, die Präsiden schwenkten lustig ihre Waffen, die Fackelträger spritzten die Funken gegen das andrängende Volk der Strassen. Der Zug wand sich in die Gasse am Thal, er hielt vor dem Hause des Herrn Hummel wieder Musik und Gesang, eine Deputation betrat feierlich die Hausschwelle. Hummel sah stolz auf den langen Strom rothen Lichtes, welcher heranfluthete und sich an der Masse seines Baues brach. Die ganze Ehre galt nur seinem Hause, wenn er auch nicht verhindern konnte, dass Dampf und Lohe sich gleich vertheilten und das feindliche Dachgesims verklärten.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain on the molecular theory of matter the differences between solids, liquids, and gases.
Describe some experimental facts in support of the theory.

2. Describe how to determine the dew-point and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere by the wet and dry bulb hygrometer.
Define the dew-point.

3. State and explain Lenz' law, showing how it is connected with the general principle of the Conservation of Energy.
Give examples of its application.

4. Describe how a uniform electric current may be measured by means of a copper voltameter.

5. Explain what is meant by 'wave-motion.'
Give reasons for believing that light is propagated by wave-motion.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. What products can be formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol? Describe their properties and their characteristic reactions.

2. What is meant by the equivalent of an element? On dissolving 0·5 gram of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, 172 c.c. of hydrogen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., was evolved. Calculate the equivalent of zinc.

3. Explain the meaning of the terms—(*a*) 'saponification,' (*b*) 'hydrolysis,' and illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Mention the chief sources of iodine. How may the element be prepared? Compare the properties of iodine with those of chlorine.

5. The elements sulphur and oxygen are chemically closely related to each other. Mention any facts you know of in support of this statement.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FIVE *Questions to be selected, and not more than* THREE *in each Section.*]

SECTION A.

1. Explain and illustrate the action of the Crown in dealing with foreign affairs.

2. Under what conditions does representative government 'cease altogether to be admissible'? Give examples of their operation.

3. 'Identity of central government is compatible with many different degrees of centralization.'
Comment on this proposition.

4. Consider the function of the House of Commons as a guardian of the national finances.

5. How far has the English system of government preserved its earlier oligarchical character?

6. Give a summary of the advantages of individualism.
To what criticisms is this system open?

SECTION B.

7. Explain the distinction between *production*-capital, *revenue*-capital, and *consumption*-capital.
What is the fundamental idea in all capital?

8. State the wages-fund theory, and estimate the amount of truth contained in it.

9. Notice the different meanings of the term *Rent*.
How does an increase of population affect rent?

10. Consider the effect of increased cost of gold-production on the value of money.

11. What influences go to determine 'the Bank-rate'?

12. 'A government should impose such taxes as are most easily assessed and collected.'
Examine this statement.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Give Bagley's account of the different aims in Education.

Or,—

Explain Bagley's statement that 'Education must proceed by starting from primitive interests, and transforming them into higher interests.'

Or,—

Discuss the mental and moral characteristics of Adolescence.

2. Give Adams' and Bagley's views on the possibility of 'Formal Education.'

3. Give some of the most striking of Adams' illustrations, with their applications.

4. Compare the views of Cardinal Newman and Herbert Spencer as to the worth of knowledge.

Or,—

What does Newman mean by 'liberal' knowledge, and how does he support his thesis that knowledge is especially liberal in so far as it is philosophical?

Or,—

Give Newman's account of the mind of a well-educated man, and indicate the criticisms which a disciple of Spencer might make on it.

5. What reasons does Spencer give for concluding that in moral training parental authority is but a poor substitute for the training he advocates, and when does he say it is most likely to break down?

Or,—

How does he compare our estimates of the parental authority and that of the State, and how does he criticize them?

Or,—

Criticize on Spencer's own principles his statement that, whenever a parent *has* issued his fiat, he should 'never afterwards swerve from it,' and that his penalties, 'like the penalties inflicted by nature,' should be 'inevitable.'

(The Monroe's History is taken in the *viva voce*.)

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

LOGICS AND ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[A.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. How does Locke state the *purpose* of his Essay? What *method* does he pursue?

2. What does Locke call 'the first capacity of human intellect'?

3. Enumerate after Locke 'the simple ideas of both sensation and reflection.'

4. Under what three heads does Locke bring all complex ideas? How does he define and illustrate each head?

5. What gives us our clearest and most distinct idea of *infinity*?

6. Explain what he means by the term 'collective ideas of substances.'

7. Explain the terms—'clear' and 'obscure,' 'distinct' and 'confused,' as applied to simple and complex ideas.

8. Explain how words and ideas respectively become *general.*

9. What, according to Locke, are the chief *abuses* of words?

10. How does Locke explain the idea of *duration*? How does he distinguish that of *time*?

[B.]

(*For Senior Sophisters Supplementalizing Hilary Examination.*)

Candidates will answer questions 7, 8, 9, 10 *on Section* [A], *together with the following*:—

1. How does Locke define *knowledge*?

2. He distinguishes 'certainty of truth' from 'certainty of knowledge'?

3. How does Locke classify 'trifling propositions'?

4. Explain the term 'sovereign good.' How does Stewart state the opinions of the Ancients concerning the 'sovereign good'?

5. What is the meaning of a 'sense of duty'?

6. Are there any 'malevolent affections implanted by nature in the mind'?

[c.]

(*For Senior Sophisters Supplementalizing Trinity Examination.*)

Candidates will answer questions 3, 4, 5, 6 *on Section* [B], *together with the following*:—

1. How does Butler explain what he means by *probability*, and show that it is for us 'the very guide of life'?

2. What are the heads of his argument to prove the moral government of God in this world?

3. How does he explain the fact that an active disposition to relieve suffering in others may be associated with a comparatively feeble sense of compassion?

4. Explain why self-denial is not essential to virtue, but may be conducive to moral discipline.

5. Though the opinion of necessity were speculatively true, yet, as regards practice, it is as if it were false. Show this.

6. How does Butler explain the origin of our 'perception of vice and ill-desert'?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. If a barometer reads 29 inches at the surface of a lake, what will it read if immersed to a depth of 68 feet, taking the specific gravity of mercury to be 13·6?

2. A piece of wood weighing 49 grammes is tied to a sinker which weighs 37 grammes in water, and the weight of the combination in water in 16 grammes: find the volume and specific gravity of the wood.

3. Knowing that a cubic foot of air at 0° C. under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury weighs 1·293 ozs., find the weight of air in a room which is 100 feet long, 40 broad, and 30 high, when the air is at 17° C. and under a pressure of 29 inches of mercury.

4. Find, neglecting friction and the thickness of the piston, the force required to raise the piston of an ordinary suction-pump, given that it is 6 square inches in area, and that the spout is 24 feet above the level of the water in the well.

(*a*) Draw a diagram of the pump with the piston ascending.

5. Draw the image formed of a letter F in a plane mirror, the plane of the letter being perpendicular to the plane of the mirror.

6. Where must a candle-flame be placed in front of a concave mirror of radius 18 inches so that the magnitude of its image shall be three times that of the candle-flame itself?

7. Prove the formula, $\delta = (\mu - 1)A$, giving the deviation of a ray of light incident almost perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle.

8. Find the magnifying power of a simple refracting astronomical telescope, whose object-glass has a focal length of 10 feet, and its eye-glass one of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, for a person whose distance of distinct vision is 4 inches.

9. A weight of 60 ozs. hangs from a light small pulley, which is supported by a string whose ends are tied to two points 16 inches apart in the same horizontal line: find the length of the string so that its tension shall be 34 ozs.

10. A weight of 15 lbs. on a smooth table is tied by a string passing over a smooth pulley at the edge of the table to a weight of 1 lb. hanging freely; the 1 lb. weight is sent down with an initial velocity of 1 foot per second: how far will it move in 2 seconds?

MR. F. PURSER.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Draw a sketch of Ursa Major, and deduce by aid of it (*a*) the Pole Star, (*b*) Cassiopeia, (*c*) α Andromedæ, (*d*) Arcturus.

2. Describe the motion of the Moon among the stars (*a*) during a month, (*b*) during a year. What circumstance relating to eclipses shows that the lunar nodes are not stationary on the ecliptic?

3. Explain the meaning of the solar and lunar ecliptic limits.

(*a*) Show from a consideration of these that there must be two solar, but need not be any lunar, eclipses in the course of a year.

4. Define the line of collimation of a telescope, and indicate its significance and importance.

5. Explain the method by which altitudes of celestial bodies are found by a meridian circle.

6. State Kepler's Third Law, and prove from it that the motion of an inferior planet, at inferior conjunction, is retrograde.

7. Show, illustrating by a diagram, under what circumstances Venus is brightest.
It is assumed in this that the planet is viewed with the naked eye?
Why would this method not give greatest brightness of Mercury?

8. Observations of markings on the surface of Venus were made at intervals of 24 hours. What inferences (*a*) were formerly, (*b*) are now, deduced from these?

9. Explain the process by which we obtain, at College, mean time from Dunsink.

10. Explain the method of finding the latitude at sea.
If we cannot, owing to clouds, obtain observations of the Sun near the meridian, how may we proceed?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Swift's satirical powers as illustrated in *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. Dickens as a master of caricature.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The principles of the old Whigs.
2. The pathos of Crabbe.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Fruitful conceptions contained in More's *Utopia.*
2. Carlyle's vindication of Cromwell.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[A.]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[1.]

Translate:—

ΠΡ. σεμνόστομός γε καὶ φρονήματος πλέως
ὁ μῦθός ἐστιν, ὡς θεῶν ὑπηρέτου.
νέον νέοι κρατεῖτε, καὶ δοκεῖτε δὴ
ναίειν ἀπενθῆ πέργαμ'· οὐκ ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐγὼ
δισσοὺς τυράννους ἐκπεσόντας ἠσθόμην;
τρίτον δὲ τὸν νῦν κοιρανοῦντ' ἐπόψομαι
αἰσχιστα καὶ τάχιστα. μή τί σοι δοκῶ
ταρβεῖν ὑποπτήσσειν τε τοὺς νέους θεούς;
πολλοῦ γε καὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω. σὺ δὲ
κέλευθον ἥνπερ ἦλθες ἐγκόνει πάλιν·
πεύσει γὰρ οὐδὲν ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς ἐμέ.

ΕΡ. τοιοῖσδε μέντοι καὶ πρὶν αὐθαδίσμασιν
ἐς τάσδε σαυτὸν πημονὰς κατούρισας.
ΠΡ. τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐμὴν δυσπραξίαν,
σαφῶς ἐπίστασ', οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαιμ' ἐγώ.

AESCHYLUS.

1. Parse—ἀποκλαῦσαι, πεπλάνημαι, ἐκτακείη, ἄφες, μεληδάτω.

2. Give the meanings of—ἄχθος, ἐλαφρός, αἰκία, γνάθος, φλοῖσβος, θυλερός, ἐναργής, ἐπάργεμος, ἀμπλάκημα, σέλας.

3. What is the Greek for 'to kick against the pricks'?

[II.]

Translate:—

Quae virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo;—
Nec meus hic sermo est, sed quae praecepit Ofella
Rusticus, abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva;—
Discite non inter lances mensasque nitentes,
Quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus et quum
Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat;
Verum hic impransi mecum disquirite. 'Cur hoc?'
Dicam, si potero. Male verum examinat omnis
Corruptus iudex. Leporem sectatus equove
Lassus ab indomito vel, si Romana fatigat
Militia assuetum Graecari, seu pila velox,
Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem,
Seu te discus agit, pete cedentem aëra disco;
Quum labor extuderit fastidia, siccus, inanis
Sperne cibum vilem; nisi Hymettia mella Falerno
Ne biberis diluta. Foris est promus, et atrum
Defendens pisces hiemat mare: cum sale panis
Latrantem stomachum bene leniet.

HORACE.

1. Explain—(*a*) faenum habet in cornu, (*b*) personatus pater, (*c*) in trutina ponetur eadem, (*d*) ab ovo usque ad mala, (*e*) Libitinae quaestus, (*f*) reddere soldum, (*g*) ne sis patruus mihi, (*h*) ludere par impar.

2. Write notes on — Pythagoras, Lucilius, Laelius, Aristippus, Chrysippus.

[B.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

τοὺς γὰρ ἐπετείους καρποὺς ἅπαντας ἀθρόους ἐπίπρασκεν, εἶτα τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἕκαστον ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ὠνούμενος διῴκει τὸν βίον καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν δίαιταν. ὅθεν οὐχ ἡδὺς ἦν ἐνηλίκιοις παισὶν οὐδὲ γυναιξὶ δαψιλὴς χορηγός, ἀλλ' ἐμέμφοντο τὴν ἐφήμερον ταύτην καὶ συνηγμένην εἰς τὸ ἀκριβέστατον δαπάνην, οὐδενὸς οἷον ἐν οἰκίᾳ μεγάλῃ καὶ πράγμασιν ἀφθόνοις περιρρέοντος, ἀλλὰ παντὸς μὲν ἀναλώματος, παντὸς δὲ λήμματος δι' ἀριθμοῦ καὶ μέτρου βαδίζοντος. ὁ δὲ πᾶσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν τοιαύτην συνέχων ἀκρίβειαν εἷς ἦν οἰκέτης, Εὐάγγελος, ὡς ἕτερος οὐδεὶς εὖ

πεφυκὼς ἢ κατεσκευασμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ Περικλέους πρὸς οἰκονομίαν. ἀπάδοντα μὲν οὖν ταῦτα τῆς Ἀναξαγόρου σοφίας, εἴγε καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκεῖνος ἐξέλιπε καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀφῆκεν ἀργὴν καὶ μηλόβοτον ὑπ' ἐνθουσιασμοῦ καὶ μεγαλοφροσύνης.—PLUTARCH.

1. Write a note on μηδισμός.

2. Parse—ἐξηρτημένα, κατέπρησαν, συμβᾶσα, ἀγήρω, ἄκοντος.

3. Give the meanings of—καλωστρόφοι, τορευταί, ταῶνες, τελεστήριον, κιθαρίζειν.

[II.]

Translate :—

Qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
Observans nido inplumis detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet.
Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei.
Solus hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem
Arvaque Riphaeis numquam viduata pruinis
Lustrabat raptam Eurydicen atque inrita Ditis
Dona querens; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres
Inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
Discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revolsum
Gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua
A! miseram Eurydicen anima fugiente vocabat,
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae.

VIRGIL.

1. Scan the first two lines.

2. What is the Latin for—an ant, a roller, a thistle, a marsh, a saw, a basket, a berry, a seagull, rust?

3. Write notes on—Tmolus, Chalybes, Gargara, Ossa, Athos.

[C.]

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

C. Canius, eques Romanus, nec infacetus et satis litteratus, cum se Syracusas otiandi, ut ipse dicere solebat, non negotiandi causa contulisset, dictitabat se hortulos aliquos emere velle, quo invitare amicos et ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. Quod cum percrebruisset, Pythius ei quidam, qui argentariam faceret Syracusis, venales quidem se hortos non habere, sed licere uti Canio, si vellet, ut suis, et simul ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem. Cum ille

promisisset, tum Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, piscatores ad se convocavit et ab iis petivit, ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, dixitque, quid eos facere vellet. Ad cenam tempori venit Canius; opipare a Pythio adparatum convivium, cumbarum ante oculos multitudo; pro se quisque, quod ceperat, adferebat, ante pedes Pythi pisces abiciebantur.—CICERO.

1. Give the meanings of—germanus, quotus quisque, mancipia, sponsio, tus, orichalcum, cuniculus, fastigium, immanitas.

2. Who was Phalaris?

3. What are the four sources of the *honestum*?

[II.]

Translate:—

εἰ δὴ πᾶσα ἐπιστήμη οὕτω τὸ ἔργον εὖ ἐπιτελεῖ, πρὸς τὸ μέσον βλέπουσα καὶ εἰς τοῦτο ἄγουσα τὰ ἔργα (ὅθεν εἰώθασιν ἐπιλέγειν τοῖς εὖ ἔχουσιν ἔργοις ὅτι οὔτ' ἀφελεῖν ἔστιν οὔτε προσθεῖναι, ὡς τῆς μὲν ὑπερβολῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως φθειρούσης τὸ εὖ, τῆς δὲ μεσότητος σωζούσης), οἱ δ' ἀγαθοὶ τεχνῖται, ὡς λέγομεν, πρὸς τοῦτο βλέποντες ἐργάζονται, ἡ δ' ἀρετὴ πάσης τέχνης ἀκριβεστέρα καὶ ἀμείνων ἐστίν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ φύσις, τοῦ μέσου ἂν εἴη στοχαστική. λέγω δὲ τὴν ἠθικήν· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι περὶ πάθη καὶ πράξεις, ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἔστιν ὑπερβολὴ καὶ ἔλλειψις καὶ τὸ μέσον.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Parse—ὀργιστέον, εἰδότος, διεστραμμένα, πρᾶον, ἡσθῆναι.

2. What points does Aristotle illustrate from Homer?

3. τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ γινόμενα τριά ἐστί. What are these?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Plato had prophesied that there would be no end of the sufferings of mankind until a philosopher should become a king, or until a king should become a philosopher. This had at length come to pass. A philosopher now ruled over a far greater state, a far larger portion of mankind, than Plato had dreamed of. The philosophic ruler, whom the world had at length obtained, did not attempt to establish the ideal Republic of Plato, or any other *a priori* Constitution; but he treasured up Plato's words, and made it his aim to mitigate suffering and to help humanity. He desired to show that Plato's saying was really true. The idea of helping humanity and alleviating its burdens was one of the leading sentiments of the new Stoicism which Marcus represented. But after all he was only doing on system what Antoninus had been already doing instinctively.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ALTON.

C'est la fin d'un repas d'amis dans le parloir de la brocante. Le vieux Leemans, quand il est seul, casse une croûte au bout de la table de cuisine en face de la Darnet, sans nappe, sans serviette ; lorsqu'il a du monde comme ce soir, la soigneuse Auvergnate enlève en maugréant les housses blanches, serre précieusement les petits tapis de pied, et dresse la table devant le portrait de 'monsieur,' dans le paisible et propret salon de curé livré pour quelques heures à des odeurs de fricot à l'ail et à des discussions très montées aussi, dans l'argot des bas tripotages d'argent. Depuis que le 'Grand Coup' s'apprête, ces dîners à la brocante sont fréquents. Il est bon pour ces affaires en compte à demi de se voir souvent, de se concerter ; et nulle autre part on ne le ferait aussi sûrement qu'au fond de cette petite rue Eginhard perdue dans le passé du vieux Paris.

Or,

„Gott im Himmel, was hättest Du für einen Rechtskonsulenten und Rabulisten gegeben!" antwortete Berner und setzte vor Schrecken den frischeingeschenkten Kelch, den er schon halbwegs gehabt, wieder nieder. „Habe ich nicht gesehen, wie Du das Ding da kritzeltest, und jetzt thäte es Noth, ich deprecirte den falschen Verdacht?" Doch Engelsköpfchen Ida sah ihm so bittend ins Auge, dass er unwillkürlich wieder gut wurde ; in den süssesten Schmeicheltönen bat sie ihm die Unart ab, versprach, sich nie mehr aufs Leugnen zu legen, wenn er gelobe, dem Papa nichts zu sagen, der sie wenigstens acht Tage lang mit ihrer Silberschrift necken würde. Er gelobte, mahnte aber, jetzt sich zum Cotillon zu rüsten. „Nur noch ein Viertelstündchen!" bat Ida, weil sie dem widerwärtigen Kreissekretär habe zusagen müssen. Aber das Sträuben half nichts ; die Hörner erklangen im Tanzsaal, und die Tafel rüstete sich, aufzubrechen. Die Trompeten schmetterten ihren Freudenruf unter den Jubel ; aber mitten durch das Geschmetter, durch das donnerschlagähnliche Wirbeln der Pauken, mitten in dem schrankenlosen Halloh der bechampagnerten Gäste war es Ida, als hörte sie hinter sich tief seufzen, begegnete sie Emils Auge, der wehmüthig, thränenschwer in das Gewühl der Freude schaute.

Translate into French or English :—

'You are a handsome young man,' said the captain ; 'come with us and we will make a sailor and a man of you.' 'I should like it well enough,' replied Peter, who eagerly longed to see more of the world than his lonely situation had hitherto permitted him ; 'but then my father must decide.' 'Your father!' said the captain ; 'but you are quite right,' he added, checking himself ; 'I have lived so long at sea that I cannot think that anybody has the right to think except the captain and the master. You are quite right. I shall go to the old gentleman this instant, and speak to him myself. He lives in that handsome, modern-looking building, I suppose, that I see a quarter of a mile off?' 'In that old half-ruined house,' said Peter, 'he does indeed live ; but he will see no visitors.' Still they went—and that is how Peter became a sailor.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Explain how hydrometers measure the densities of liquids. How would you calculate the density, from the reading of the hydrometer, if the stem of the hydrometer were uniform and uniformly graduated?

2. How would you determine the coefficient of absolute expansion of a liquid by balancing against one another columns of hot and cold liquid?

3. State the laws of electrolysis, and describe the experiments by which you would test them.

4. Explain the production of the beats produced when two notes of nearly the same pitch are sounded together.

5. Describe how to use the spectrometer so as to measure the refractive index of the glass of a prism.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters*).

1. What volume of ammonia, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by heating 10·7 grams of ammonium chloride with excess of lime?

[N = 14, Cl = 35·5.]

2. Write the formulæ of nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, and nitrogen peroxide. How are these compounds prepared? Describe their properties.

3. How would you prove that carbon monoxide contains the two elements carbon and oxygen? Describe the properties of carbon monoxide.

4. Explain what is meant by (*a*) the equivalent, (*b*) the atomic weight, (*c*) the valency of an element.

5. Starting from metallic copper, how would you prepare specimens of (*a*) copper sulphate, (*b*) cupric chloride, (*c*) cuprous oxide? Write the formulæ of these compounds.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. What weight of ammonium nitrate would be required to produce 5 litres of nitrous oxide (measured at 0° C. and 760 mm.)?

2. Write the formulæ of the chlorides of each of the following elements:—copper, phosphorus, silicon, iron, mercury. What is the action, if any, of water on each chloride?

3. Classify the following substances as acid-forming oxides, basic oxides, or peroxides:—MnO_2, Na_2O, SO_3, N_2O_5, BaO_2, CaO. What is the action, if any, of (*a*) water, (*b*) hydrochloric acid on each of them?

4. Write the formulæ of the following substances, and state how each of them may be prepared:—(*a*) urea, (*b*) chloroform, (*c*) aldehyde.

5. Starting from ethyl alcohol, how would you prepare (*a*) ethyl iodide, (*b*) acetamide, (*c*) ether?

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. WARDELL.

[FOUR *questions only to be attempted in each case.*]

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. With regard to the English Constitution De Tocqueville has remarked, 'elle n'existe point.' Explain.

2. Discuss the peculiarities of the Cabinet system.

3. Write an Essay on the selective functions of the House of Commons.

4. Discuss the present position of the House of Lords.

5. What do you understand by the following terms:—'Political Economy,' 'Economic laws,' 'wealth,' 'final utility,' 'consumer's surplus,' 'capital'?

6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of production on a large scale.

7. Write an Essay on the Economics of Socialism.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain the following terms:—'Political Economy,' 'Economic laws,' 'Value,' 'the Law of Demand,' 'Cost of Production,' 'Rent,' 'Gresham's Law.'

2. Write notes on any two of the following:—'the Quantity Theory of Money,' 'the Depreciation of Inconvertible Notes,' 'Bimetallism.'

3. State the 'Pure Theory' of Foreign Trade. On what principle does it depend?

4. What standards might be adopted as a test of Economic progress.

5. Write an Essay on the Economic Functions of a Government.

6. Prove, according to Mill, that the ideally best form of Government is Representative Government.

7. Discuss, with reference to the present situation, Mill's view of the position and duties of a 'Second Chamber.'

8. Write an Essay on the Government of Dependencies by a Free State.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

HISTORY.

[FOUR *questions only to be attempted*, TWO *from each section.*]

(A) FRANCE.

1. Write an Essay on the relations between France and Italy, 1485–1714.

2. Summarize the history of the 'Wars of Religion' during the sixteenth century.

3. Discuss the policy of 'centralization' adopted by Richelieu and Mazarin.

4. Tabulate the leading events of the French Revolution from the outbreak thereof to the proclamation of Buonaparte as First Consul.

5. State what you know of any *three* of the following persons or events:—'Sully,' the 'Paix des Dames,' 'Father Joseph,' 'the Fronde,' 'Colbert,' 'the Mississipi Scheme,' 'Choiseul,' 'Mirabeau,' 'Robespierre.'

(B) ENGLAND.

6. Notice briefly the principal constitutional landmarks from the commencement of your period to the year 1702.

7. Write an Essay on the Colonial Expansion of England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

8. Narrate the causes which led to the downfall of the Stuart dynasty.

9. Discuss the career and policy of the younger Pitt.

10. What do you know of any *five* of the following persons or events:—'the Whig Junto,' 'the Irish Penal Laws,' 'Walpole,' 'Wilkes,' 'the Irish Volunteers,' 'Nelson,' 'the Continental System,' 'Torres Vedras'?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[*N.B.—Candidates are not to attempt more than* FIVE *questions in all—*ONE *or* TWO *from* [A], *and* THREE *or* FOUR *from* [B].]

[A.]

1. Locke lays much stress on habit. Give his views.

2. What does Locke say on the improvement of the memory?

3. Examine the place which *learning* holds in Locke's estimate of education.

[B.]

4. Following Bagley, give the various aims of education, and criticise them briefly.

5. Bagley lays great stress on the part the 'condensation of experiences' plays in intellectual life. Develop the idea.

6. Summarize Bagley's treatment of habit. It is very different from Locke's?

7. Bagley holds that the development of ideals is the chief work of education. Why?

8. 'The act of judgment consists in working over an aggregate idea, *i.e.* in analysing an unformed mass and reconstructing it. Explain. In logical reasoning, what does the unformed mass consist of?

9. Following Bagley, summarise the part of imitation in education. What evolutionary explanation is suggested for the fact that children are more apt to imitate uncultured than cultured models?

[*The* Monroe *is taken viva voce.*]

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[*N.B.—Candidates are not to attempt more than* FIVE *questions—*ONE *from* [A], TWO *from* [B], *and* TWO *from* [C].]

[A.]

1. What are Rollins's suggestions for making study agreeable; and what for making reproof effective?

2. Give some of the most striking ideas in Painter's selections from Rousseau.

[B.]

3. Kant gives four aims in education. Which does he consider the most important, and why?

4. Summarize the more important of Kant's views on physical education.

5. Justify Mr. Davis's statement that Kant's views on education were formed under the influence of Rousseau.

[C.]

6. Why does Pestalozzi hold that no physical activity is educative unless it springs from an intellectual stimulus?
Give his views on the proper method of physical training.

7. Give examples of contradictions between Pestalozzi's theory and his practice.

8. What did Pestalozzi look on as the final aim in education? What are the chief points in his method of attaining it?
How does his aim and method compare with Locke's?

[*The* Monroe *is taken viva voce.*]

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1907.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Construct a plain scale of 7 feet to 1 inch. Make the scale long enough to show 40 feet. State the representative fraction.

2. Describe two circles, diameters $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 1 inch respectively, and with centres $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. Construct the four common tangents to these circles.

3. Construct three circles the areas of which shall be respectively one-quarter, one-half, and three-quarters of the area of a circle of three inches diameter.

4. On a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch chord construct a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle of 25°.

5. Describe a circle of 3 inches diameter, and in it inscribe a triangle the sides of which are in the ratios of 4 : 5 : 6.

6. The road from A to B runs due north for one mile, north-east for six furlongs, due east for a mile and a quarter, south-east for five furlongs, and again due east for half a mile: find the distance from A to B as the crow flies.

7. A tetrahedron $ABCD$ has sides $BC = 2{\cdot}1''$, $CA = 2{\cdot}3''$, $AB = 2{\cdot}5''$, $AD = 2{\cdot}6''$, $BD = 2{\cdot}8''$, $CD = 3{\cdot}0''$: determine the length of the perpendicular from the corner D on the face ABC.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that

$$x = \frac{-Q \pm \sqrt{Q^2 - PR}}{P}$$

satisfies $Px^2 + 2Qx + R = 0$.

2. Find to four places of decimals

$$\frac{\sqrt{101} - \sqrt{99}}{\sqrt{101} + \sqrt{99}}.$$

3. Solve
$$2x + 3y + 4z = 43,$$
$$4x + 5y + 6z = 73,$$
$$11x - 7y - 9z = -5.$$

4. What sum invested at 5 per cent. compound interest will amount to £7293 0*s.* 9*d.* in three years?

5. Express in powers of h the remainder when
$$ax^4 + (b-a)x^3 + (c-b)x^2 + (d-c)x + f$$
is divided by $x - h$.

6. Solve $\sqrt[3]{a-x} + \sqrt[3]{a+x} - \sqrt[3]{2a} = 0.$

7. Solve $\sqrt{x^2+3x+2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = 2x + 1.$

8. Prove that $(y-z)^5 + (z-x)^5$ is divisible without remainder by $x - y$.

9. If a and b are whole numbers, prove $ab = ba$.

10. Three particles x, y, z starting together from the same point describe the same circular orbit with uniform velocities 9, 10, and 15 respectively: how often will x describe a complete circuit before the particles are again together at the starting-point?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. F. PURSER.

1. Define the circular measure of an angle, and state clearly the two theorems which this definition implies.

2. State and prove the formula for $\sin(A + B)$, the angles A, B being both acute.

3. Show how Euclid, Bk. II. 12, 13, may be stated in a single formula, explaining how, by the definition of the cosine of an obtuse angle, this is rendered possible.

(*a*) State another theorem in which the same advantage is gained by the definition of the sine of an obtuse angle.

4. State and prove formulas expressing $\sin 3\theta$, $\cos 3\theta$ in terms of $\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$ respectively.

5. Find the values of $\sin 18°$, $\sin 54°$.

6. Prove the formula
$$\cot\theta - \tan\theta = 2\cot 2\theta,$$
and hence prove
$$\tan 15° = 2 - \sqrt{3},$$
$$\tan 7\tfrac{1}{2}° = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

7. If A, B, C be the angles of a triangle, prove the formula
$$1 - \cos^2 A - \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C - 2\cos A \cos B \cos C = 0.$$

8. Explain how to find the height and distance of an inaccessible object on a horizontal plane, being given only a table of natural tangents.

9. The sides a, b of a triangle are 3, 2 feet respectively, and the vertical angle $C = 46° 24'$.

Find A, B, the following data being given

$$\tan 23°, 12' = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\tan 25°, 1' = \frac{7}{15}.$$

10. From the following data

$$\log \frac{81}{80} = \frac{2}{161} \times \cdot 4343$$

$$\log 2 = \cdot 30103,$$

calculate log 3 to five places of decimals.

LOGIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Explain what is meant by the connotation and denotation of a term. Show, by examples, that if you increase the former you diminish the latter. Are there exceptions to this rule?

2. State and explain the rules to be observed in Logical Division. Criticize the division of the term 'Undergraduate, T. C. D.,' into—

(*a*) Members of Athletic Clubs.

(*b*) Members of Debating, Literary, and Scientific Societies.

(*c*) Non-resident Students.

3. What do you understand by the Contrary, Contradictory, and Contrapositive of a proposition? Give the Contrary and Contradictory of 'None but the brave deserve the fair.' Why has an I-proposition no Contrapositive?

4. Show that you cannot form a valid logical Syllogism from two particular premisses.

5. What is the 'Reduction' of a Syllogism? Give an example *of your own* of a syllogism in *Disamis*, and reduce it.

6. Expand the following arguments into standard logical forms, and point out what fallacies (if any) they contain:—

(*a*) A vacuum is impossible; for if there is nothing between two bodies, they must touch.

(*b*) 'Representative Government must be good for the Indians, because the Canadians thrive under it.'

(*c*) I will give money to a man who needs food, but not to you. For you won't work, and so can't need it.

MECHANICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. The angle between the two forces, P and Q, is 60°. The magnitude of one of them is 10. Express (without extracting the square root) the magnitude of Q, if the magnitude of their resultant is 11.

2. A see-saw plank, 15 feet long, weighs 1 cwt. Find where the support should be placed when two children, weighing 6 and 7 stone respectively, are at the ends.

3. A uniform plank AB, 13 feet long and weighing 12 stone, rests with the end A against a smooth wall CA, and the end B on a smooth floor; the plank is prevented from slipping by a horizontal rope BC, fastened to the wall. Find the pull on the rope if A is 12 feet above the floor.

4. State fully the principle of work, and how work is measured, and show that the principle is true when one weight is raised by another acting by means of at least three pulleys arranged in any system you choose.

5. A 4 lbs. weight is kept on a smooth plane inclined at an angle of 30° to a horizontal, by means of a horizontal force. Find the magnitude of the force.

6. A bullet is projected upwards with a velocity of 3000 feet per sec. Find the height to which it will ascend, and the time it occupies in its flight up and down.

7. A mass of 3 lbs. is moving due north. Find the magnitude of the force, which, acting on it in a direction due east for 5 seconds, is necessary in order that its final velocity shall be 30° away from the north.

8. If a man weighing 10 stone is standing in a lift, find the pressure of his feet on the floor—(*a*) when the lift is being started upwards with an acceleration of 10 foot-pound-second units, (*b*) when it is moving upwards with a uniform velocity of 10 units, and (*c*) when, being about to stop, it is retarded by an acceleration of 10 units.

9. In Atwood's machine, find the tension of the string if the two weights be 14 and 18 ozs. Find also the acceleration of either weight.

10. Prove that the velocity acquired in sliding down a smooth inclined plane depends only on the height of the plane.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[*Questions* 1–5, *and in addition the following.*]

11. State the laws of friction, and explain how they can be verified experimentally.

12. A body of considerable size lies at rest on a smooth inclined plane. If G be its centre of gravity, and P the point of attachment of a string PQ which holds it up to a fixed point Q above the plane, show how to find the line in which the resultant pressure acts on the plane.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ'· ἄλοχος δ' οὔ πώ τι πέπυστο
Ἕκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἵ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν 2
ἤγγειλ' ὅττι βά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,
ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἐστὸν ὕφαινε μυχῷ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσεν·
κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο
Ἕκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντι,
νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν ὅ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
κωκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου·
τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χαμαὶ δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς. 12
ἡ δ' αὖτις δμωῇσιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισι μετηύδα·
"δεῦτε, δύω μοι ἕπεσθον. ἴδωμ' ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται."

1. Parse—*πέπυστο, ἔπασσε, στῆσαι, ἐλελίχθη, μετηύδα.* Give the principal part of the verb from which each comes. What is the derivation of *ἐϋπλοκάμοις*? and of *νηπίη*? Parse *οἵ* in line 2. Why is it accented there, and not accented in line 12?

2. Translate, and state in what connexion the following occur:—

(*a*) *πλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισι.*

(*b*) *οὐκ ἂν τίς τοι πομπὸν ὀνοσσάμενος μαχέσαιτο.*

(*c*) *ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι παραιφάμενος κατέρυκες*
σῇ τ'ἀγανοφροσύνῃ καὶ σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσι.

3. Who was *Ἐριούνιος*, and why was he so called? Give the Greek epithets which Homer applies to Iris; and to Thetis. What does he tell about the ultimate fate of Niobe?

[II.]

Translate:—

Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia; et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
'Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema

Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.
Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra.'
Ad quæ Priamides: 'Nihil o tibi, amice, relictum;
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.'

VIRGIL.

1. Parse—*agnovit, procubuisse, decedens.* Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Scan line 10. Who were the *Manes*, and why were they so called called? Write a brief note on *funeris* in the last line.

2. Translate and state in what connexion the following occur:—

(*a*) Degeneres animos timor arguit.

(*b*) pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras: opere omnis semita fervet.

(*c*) Discite iustitiam moniti et non temnere divos.

3. Who were (*a*) Hammon, (*b*) Hecate, (*c*) Misenus, (*d*) Aloidae, (*e*) insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis?

Quote the Latin lines in which Virgil describes the descent of Iris from heaven. In what connexion is this descent described?

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[1.]

Translate:—

ἐνθαῦτα Θεμιστοκλέης ὡς ἐσσοῦτο τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, *λαθὼν ἐξερχεται ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐξελθὼν δὲ πέμπει ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοίῳ, ἐντειλάμενος τὰ λέγειν χρεὸν, τῷ οὔνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, οἰκέτης δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς ἦν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέος παίδων. ὃς τότε πλοίῳ ἀπικόμενος ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων τάδε· "ἔπεμψέ με στρατηγὸς ὁ Ἀθηναίων λάθρῃ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων (τυγχάνει γὰρ φρονέων τὰ βασιλέος καὶ βουλόμενος μᾶλλον τὰ ὑμέτερα κατύπερθε γίνεσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα) φράσοντα, ὅτι οἱ "Ελληνες δρησμὸν βουλεύονται καταρρωδηκότες, καὶ νῦν παρέχει κάλλιστον ὑμέας ἔργον ἁπάντων ἐξεργάσασθαι, ἢν μὴ περίδητε διαδράντας αὐτούς. οὔτε γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι ὁμοφρονέουσι οὔτ' ἔτι ἀντιστήσονται ὑμῖν, πρὸς ἑωυτούς τε σφέας ὄψεσθε ναυμαχέοντας τοὺς τὰ ὑμέτερα φρονέοντας καὶ τοὺς μή."*

—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse *ἐσσοῦτο, ἐντειλάμενος, καταρρωδηκότες, διαδράντας.* Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes.

2. Translate, and explain :—

(*a*) *περιέπειν τρηχέως.*

(*b*) *ἡ Πυθίη σφι ἔχρησε τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος ἀνάλωτον ἔσεσθαι καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον.*

(*c*) *τὴν ὀρτὴν ταύτην ἄγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτεα τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ.*

3. Who were Demaratus, Eurybiades, Mardonius? Where and what were Artemisium and Euripus? What account does Herodotus give of the miraculous preservation of Delphi?

[II.]

Translate :—

Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam paratum, tam audacem, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rebus diligentem nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulissem, (dicam id, quod sentio, Quirites,) non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset, neque tanto ante exitii et fati diem reipublicae denuntiavisset, neque commisisset ut signum, ut litterae suae testes denique manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur. Quae nunc, illo absente, sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam inventum quam haec tanta in republica coniuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in Urbe ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam quoad fuit omnibus eius consiliis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levissime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset.—CICERO.

1. Parse *compulissem, deprehenderentur, obstiti.* What English word is derived from *latrocinium*? Decline *scelus* and *cervicibus*, marking the quantities of the doubtful syllables in the genitive singular. What was the *Saturnalia*?

2. Translate and explain :—

(*a*) Exhaurietur ex Urbe magna et perniciosa sentina reipublicae.

(*b*) Sed est mihi tanti dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a reipublicae periculis seiungatur.

(*c*) Vadimoniis, iudiciis, proscriptionibus bonorum defatigati.

3. What train of circumstances enabled Cicero to arrest the ringleaders of the conspiracy at Rome?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

ἐγὼ δ', ὃν οὐ χρῆν ζῆν, παρεὶς τό μόρσιμον
λυπρὸν διάξω βίοτον· ἄρτι μανθάνω.
πῶς γὰρ δόμων τῶνδ' εἰσόδους ἀνέξομαι;
τίν' ἂν προσειπών, τοῦ δὲ προσρηθεὶς ὕπο
τερπνῆς τύχοιμ' ἂν εἰσόδου; ποῖ τρέψομαι;
ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἔνδον ἐξελᾷ μ' ἐρημία,

γυναικὸς εὐνὰς εἶτ' ἂν εἰσίδω κενὰς
θρόνους τ' ἐν οἷσιν ἷζε, καὶ κατὰ στέγας
αὐχμηρὸν οὖδας, τέκνα δ' ἀμφὶ γούνασι
πίπτοντα κλαίῃ μητέρ', οἳ δὲ δεσπότιν
στένωσιν οἵαν ἐκ δόμων ἀπώλεσαν.
τὰ μὲν κατ' οἶκον τοιάδ'· ἔξωθεν δέ με
γάμοι τ' ἐλῶσι Θεσσαλῶν καὶ ξύλλογοι
γυναικοπληθεῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἐξανέξομαι
λεύσσων δάμαρτος τῆς ἐμῆς δμήλικας.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse *παρεὶς, ἀνέξομαι, ἷζε, κλαίῃ, ἐλῶσι.* Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Decline *δμήλικας, οὖδας, δεσπότιν.*

2. Translate, and notice in what connexion each of the following occurs :—

(*a*) *οὔτ' ἂν φρέν' ἐξαίροιμι πρὸς Λίβυν λακεῖν*
αὐλόν.

(*b*) HP. *ἆ, μὴ πρόκλαι' ἄκοιτιν, εἰς τόδ' ἀμβαλοῦ.*

(*c*) *τοῦ νῦν σκυθρωποῦ καὶ ξυνεστῶτος φρενῶν*
μεθορμιεῖ σε πίτυλος ἐμπεσὼν σκύφου.

3. What brought Hercules to Thessaly? Describe the *ἔξοδος* of the *Alcestis.*

[II.]

Translate :—

Stasimus.

Abiit hercle ille. Ecquid audis, Lysiteles? Ego te volo.
Hic quoque hinc abiit. Stasime, restas solus. Quid ego nunc agam
Nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clypeum ad dorsum accommodem,
Fulmentas iubeam suppingi soccis? Non sisti potest.
Video caculam militarem me futurum haud longius,
Ut aliquem ad regem in saginam herus se coniexit meus.
Credo ad summos bellatores acrem—fugitorem fore,
Et capturum spolia ibi—illum qui meo hero advorsus venerit;
Egomet autem, quom extemplo arcum et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero,
Cassidem in caput,—dormibo placide in tabernaculo.
Ad forum ibo: nudius sextus quoi talentum mutuom
Dedi reposcam, ut habeam, mecum quod feram, viaticum.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse *constringam, suppingi, sisti, coniexit.* Mark the quantities of the doubtful syllables in *sarcinam, saginam, pharetram, cassidem.* Decline *cassidem.* What is the derivation of *nudius*?

2. Translate, and explain—

(*a*) Sed civi inmoeni scin quid cantari solet?
What are the lines that follow? What is peculiar in *solet*?

(*b*) LE. Edim, nisi si ille votet. ST. At pol ego, etsi votet.

(*c*) Nunc mi is propere conveniundust, ut quae cum eius filio
Egi ei rei pater sit fundus potior.

How does Plautus say?—*I had it on the tip of my tongue*; *about ship; a friend in the true sense of the term.*

3. From what Greek original is the *Trinummus* adapted? Mention some of the Roman allusions in the play.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

This, my friends, seems to me to be very fitting; for something really godlike must have come to you if you are not convinced that injustice is a better thing than justice, when you are able to speak so well on its behalf. Yet you appear to me in good truth not to be so convinced. I am judging from the rest of your behaviour, since from your actual words I should have doubted you; but the more I believe in you, the more I am at a loss what to do; for on the one hand, I have no way of coming to the rescue—I seem to myself to be powerless; yet, on the other hand, I fear it would be a sin for one who was present, when justice was disparaged, not to come to her aid.—PLATO.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

La foire aux pains d'épices, Monseigneur, dit le vieux cocher, se retournant sur son siège; et comme la reine consentait à se rapprocher de la fête, la voiture sortie du parc fila par une foule de ruelles, de voies à demi construites, où des maisons neuves à six étages montaient à côté de misérables taudis, entre un ruisseau d'étable et le jardin d'un maraîcher. Partout des guinguettes avec leurs tonnelles, les petites tables, les montants de la balançoire, du même vilain vert de peinture. Cela dégorgeait de monde; et les militaires étaient en foule, les shakos d'artilleurs, les gants blancs. Peu de bruit. On écoutait le harpiste ou le violoniste ambulant qui, sur une permission de jouer entre les tables, raclait un air de la *Favorite* ou du *Trouvère*; car ce blagueur de peuple de Paris adore la musique sentimentale, et prodigue l'aumône quand il s'amuse.

Or,

Freilich sah man sie oft im Sommer Maikäfer, Heuschrecken und allerlei Würmer sammeln, und in mondlosen Nächten sah man sie wie ein Irrlicht durch die Gräben schleichen; sie trug einen brennenden Span und sammelte die Regenwürmer, dis da herausschlichen, und murmelte allerlei dabei. Ja, man sagte, dass sie in den stillen Winternächten mit ihrer Ziege und ihren Hühnern, die sie bei sich in der Stube überwinterte, allerlei wunderliche Gespräche hielte. Das ganze von der Schulbildung verscheuchte wilde Heer der Hexen- und Zaubergeschichten wachte wieder auf und wurde an die schwarze Marann' geheftet.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

This week I came home from Paris. I have brought you a little box, which I thought pretty ; but I know not whether it is properly a snuff-box, or a box for some other use. I will send it, when I can find an opportunity. I have been through the whole journey remarkably well. My fellow-travellers were the same whom you saw at Lichfield, only we took Baretti with us. Paris is not so fine a place as you would expect. The palaces and churches, however, are very splendid and magnificent; and what would please you, there are many very fine pictures; but I do not think their way of life commodious or pleasant.

Let me know how your health has been all this while. I hope the fine summer has given you strength sufficient to encounter the winter.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The *saeva indignatio* of Swift.
2. The Early English Novelists.
3. The contrast of incidents in *King Henry V.*
4. The National Character of the French as depicted by Shakespeare.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The moral weakness of Charles I.
2. The character of the Indian native.
3. Contemporary and modern criticism of *She Stoops to Conquer.*
4. The female characters in Goldsmith's comedies.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Maynard Gilfil.
2. The Humour of George Eliot.
3. The Character of Samson as conceived by Milton.
4. The Defects of *Samson Agonistes* as a Drama.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROBERTS.

Practical Constructions.

1. On a line three inches in length, construct a segment of a circle to contain an angle of 75°, and measure the diameter of the circle.

2. Divide a line 8 centimetres or 4 inches in length internally in the ratio of 3 to 2.

3. Divide a line of 5 centimetres or inches into six equal parts.

N.B.—*All Candidates are expected to make at least one of the above Constructions.*

Theoretical Geometry.

4. Define 'parallel lines,' and show that if two lines are parallel to the same line, they are parallel to one another.

5. Show that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

6. From a given circle, show how to cut off a segment containing an angle equal to a given angle.

7. If any two triangles, having their bases on the same line, lie between the same parallels, show that the triangle standing on the greater base has the greater area.

8. Prove that equiangular triangles have their sides proportional.

ALGEBRA.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Find the common factor of

$$4x^3 - 11x^2 + 25x + 7 \quad \text{and} \quad x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x - 7.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+4}.$$

3. Find x and y from

$$5x + 11y = -\tfrac{1}{3},$$
$$-2\tfrac{1}{3}x + 6\tfrac{1}{2}y = 8.$$

4. A is now twice as old as B. In thirty years B's age will be four-fifths of A's. Find their ages.

5. Find the value of $\dfrac{3-\sqrt{8}}{3+\sqrt{8}}$ to four decimal places.

6. Solve the equation

$$151x^2 + 452x - 3 = 0.$$

7. Divide the number 171 into two parts, so that their product may be equal to 4230.

8. Find the number of tons in a full reservoir 118 feet long 42 feet wide and 16 feet deep, given that a cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

9. A person has £5000 which he decides to invest in one of the following ways:—(*a*) £3000 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Stock at 77, and the remainder in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Stock at 90, or (*b*) the whole sum in $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock at 95. Find which mode of investment gives the better interest.

10. Find x, y, and z from the equations

$$x + y + z = 2x + 3y - \tfrac{2}{3}z = -5x - 8y + 9z = 6.$$

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Find approximately the height of an object which at a distance of a mile subtends at the eye an angle of 1 minute.

2. The difference of two angles is 1 degree; the circular measure of their sum is 1. Find the circular measure of each angle.

3. Prove the trigonometrical formula

$$\cot(A - B) = \frac{1 + \cot A \cot B}{\cot B - \cot A}.$$

4. Calculate the sine and tangent of the angle whose secant is $\sqrt{3}$.

(*a*) Show how to construct the angle.

5. Prove that $\tan A - \cot A + 2\cot 2A = 0$, for all values of the angle A.

6. Prove that

$$\cos^2(A - B) + \cos^2 B - 2\cos(A - B)\cos A \cos B = \sin^2 A.$$

7. The sides of a triangle are 11, 12, 13 inches respectively: calculate the area of the triangle and the radius of the circumscribing circle.

8. Given $\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$, and $\sin B = \frac{9}{41}$, calculate the value of

$$\cos(A + B).$$

9. Prove that $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin(A + B)\sin(A - B)$.

10. Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$, $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$, find the logarithm of the

$$\sqrt[5]{24}.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

Translate:—

τοῖς δὲ ἀποψηφισαμένοις ἡδέως ἂν διαλεχθείην ὑπὲρ τοῦ γεγονότος τουτουΐ πράγματος, ἐν ᾧ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἀσχολίαν ἄγουσι καὶ οὔπω ἔρχομαι οἷ ἐλθόντα με δεῖ τεθνάναι. ἀλλά μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, παραμείνατε τοσοῦτον χρόνον· οὐδὲν γὰρ κωλύει διαμυθολογῆσαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἕως ἔξεστιν. ὑμῖν γὰρ ὡς φίλοις οὖσιν ἐπιδεῖξαι ἐθέλω τὸ νυνί μοι ξυμβεβηκὸς τί ποτε νοεῖ. ἐμοὶ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί—ὑμᾶς γὰρ δικαστὰς καλῶν ὀρθῶς ἂν καλοίην—θαυμάσιόν τι γέγονεν. ἡ γὰρ εἰωθυῖά μοι μαντικὴ ἡ τοῦ δαιμονίου ἐν μὲν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ παντὶ πάνυ πυκνὴ ἀεὶ ἦν καὶ πάνυ ἐπὶ σμικροῖς ἐναντιουμένη, εἴ τι μέλλοιμι μὴ ὀρθῶς πράξειν· νυνὶ δὲ ξυμβέβηκέ μοι, ἅπερ ὁρᾶτε καὶ αὐτοί, ταυτὶ ἅ γε δὴ οἰηθείη ἄν τις καὶ νομίζεται ἔσχατα κακῶν εἶναι. ἐμοὶ δὲ οὔτε ἐξιόντι ἔωθεν οἴκοθεν ἠναντιώθη τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ σημεῖον, οὔτε ἡνίκα ἀνέβαινον ἐνταυθοῖ ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, οὔτε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ οὐδαμοῦ μέλλοντί τι ἐρεῖν· καίτοι ἐν ἄλλοις λόγοις πολλαχοῦ δή με ἐπέσχε λέγοντα μεταξύ· νῦν δὲ οὐδαμοῦ περὶ αὐτὴν τὴν πρᾶξιν οὔτ' ἐν ἔργῳ οὐδενὶ οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ ἠναντίωταί μοι.—PLATO.

Parse:—ἀποψηφισαμένοις, διαλεχθείην, τεθνάναι, εἰωθυῖα, ἐπέσχε, ἠναντίωται.

Give a brief account of the life of Socrates, and the causes of his condemnation.

[II.]

Translate:—

Non vereor, ne quis me hoc vestri adhortandi causa magnifice loqui existimet; ipsum aliter animo affectum esse. Licuit in Hispaniam, provinciam meam, quo iam profectus eram, cum exercitu ire meo: ubi et fratrem consilii participem ac periculi socium haberem, et Hasdrubalem potius, quam Hannibalem, hostem, et minorem haud dubie molem belli. Tamen, quum praeterveherer navibus Galliae oram ad famam huius hostis in terram egressus, praemisso equitatu, ad Rhodandum movi castra. Equestri proelio, qua parte copiarum conserendi manum fortuna data est, hostem fudi: peditum agmen, quod in modum fugientium raptim agebatur, quia assequi terra non poteram, regressus ad naves, quanta maxima celeritate potui, tanto maris terrarumque circuitu, in radicibus Alpium obvius fui. Huic timendo hosti utrum, quum declinarem certamen, improvisus videor incidisse an occurrere in vestigiis eius? lacessere ac trahere ad decernendum? Experiri iuvat, utrum alios repente Carthaginienses per viginti annos terra ediderit: an iidem sint, qui ad Aegates pugnaverunt insulas, et quos ab Eryce duodevicenis denariis aestimatos emisistis: et utrum Hannibal hic sit aemulus itinerum Herculis, ut ipse fert, an vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populo Romani a patre relictus.—LIVY.

Parse:—regressus, intorti, perrexere, diffisi, obtuli, abstulit, sustulit,

Give the meaning of:—Vergiliae, supersedissem, contignatio, lectisternium, celoces, tripudia.

Mark the quantities in the following words:—Rhodanus, Ligures, metantes, affatim, redux, pedica.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Some time after this, having intelligence that the Thebans had revolted, and that the Athenians had adopted the same sentiments, he resolved to show them that he was no longer a boy, and advanced through the pass of Thermopylae. 'Demosthenes,' said he, 'called me a boy while I was in Illyricum and among the Triballi, and a stripling when in Thessaly; but I will show him before the walls of Athens that I am a man.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English:—

Eloignons-nous, murmura-t-il à l'oreille de Prosper, cet animal ferait comme il le dit, et une fois l'éveil donné, adieu nos projets. Il s'agit d'entrer autrement que par la grille. Tous deux, alors, longèrent le mur qui entoure le jardin, cherchant un endroit propice à l'escalade. Cet endroit n'était pas facile à trouver dans l'obscurité, le mur ayant bien dix ou douze pieds d'élévation. Heureusement, M. Verduret est leste. Le point le plus faible reconnu et choisi, il se recula, prit du champ, et, d'un bond prodigieux de la part d'un homme si gros, il réussit à s'accrocher à l'angle des pierres du sommet. S'aidant ensuite des pieds, à la force du poignet, il s'enleva et fut bientôt à cheval sur le chaperon du mur.

Or,

Der Wolf lag in den letzten Zügen und schickte einen prüfenden Blick auf sein vergangenes Leben zurück. Ich bin freilich ein Sünder, sagte er; aber doch, hoffe ich, keiner von den grössten. Ich habe Böses gethan; aber auch viel Gutes. Einsmals, erinnere ich mich, kam mir ein blöckendes Lamm, welches sich von der Heerde verirret hatte, so nahe, dass ich es gar leicht hätte würgen können; und ich that ihm nichts. Zu eben dieser Zeit hörte ich die Spöttereien und Schmähungen eines Schafes mit der bewundernswürdigsten Gleichgültigkeit an, ob ich schon keine schützenden Hunde zu fürchten hatte.

Und das alles kann ich dir bezeugen, fiel ihm Freund Fuchs, der ihn zum Tode bereiten half, ins Wort. Denn ich erinnere mich noch gar wohl aller Umstände dabei. Es war zu eben der Zeit, als du dich an dem Beine so jämmerlich würgtest, das dir der gutherzige Kranich hernach aus dem Schlunde zog.

Translate into French *or* German :—

When I came to Paris, Madam, I did not know that by New Year's Day I should find myself in Siberia ; at least as cold. There have not been two good days together since the middle of October ; however, I do not complain, as I am both well and well pleased, though I wish for a little of your sultry English weather, all French as I am. I have entirely left off dinners, and lead the life I always liked, of lying late in bed, and sitting up late. I am told of nothing but how contradictory this is to your ladyship's orders ; but as I shall have dull dinners and triste evenings enough when I return to England, all your kindness cannot persuade me to sacrifice my pleasures here, too.

DUTCH.

MR. HAHN.

1. Translate into English :—

Bij deze onderhandelingen kwam ook een Romein als afgezant in het leger van Pyrrhus, met name Fabricius, die zich door zijn rechtschapenheid de algemeene achting had verworven. Daar de koning wist, welk aanzien hij in Rome genoot, zocht hij hem te winnen, om door hem den verlangden vrede te bewerken. Hij liet hem daarom alleen tot zich komen en sprak tot hem : „Ik weet, waarde Fabricius, dat gij een in den krijg ervaren en deugdzaam man en nochtans arm zijt ; dat spijt mij. Sta mij daarom toe, dat ik u van mijn schatten zooveel geef, dat gij rijker zijt dan de andere senatoren. Want dat is het beste gebruik, dat vorsten van hun rijkdommen kunnen maken, dat zij groote mannen daarmee te hulp komen. Ik verlang van u daarvoor niets onteerends, maar alleen, dat gij uw volk tot den vrede raadt. Ik heb een deugdzamen en trouwen vriend noodig, en gij een koning, die u door zijn mildheid in staat stelt, meer goeds dan tot nu toe te stichten." Was dat niet keurig gezegd, en aangenaam om te hooren ? En had de koning zijn doel, om Fabricius om te koopen, niet goed verborgen ? En wat zei Fabricius daarop ? Hij antwoordde : „Ik dank u, waarde koning, voor de goede meening, die gij van mij hebt, maar ik wensch ook, dat gij ze behoudt. Neem daarom uw geld terug."

2. Vertaal in zuiver Nederlandsch :—

The most severe cold we have is mild compared with that which the inhabitants of the Russian capital have to bear every winter. The cold season lasts more than seven months ; during most of that time all is covered with ice and snow. The broad, clear river Neva so beautiful in summer, covered with the shipping of all nations, and dotted with gay pleasure-boats, is then a sheet of ice, and becomes the fashionable drive, the most crowded part of the whole city. For the most part the days are cloudless during the severe season. The sun, in midwinter, shines for only a short time on the golden domes of the churches, and gilds the upper stories of the houses. Every horse is grey ; for one does not see their real colour for the thick coating of hoar-frost which covers them, and every cabman looks like a venerable old man, with his frost-covered beard, from which icicles frequently hang.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Addison's contributions on Manners, Fashions, and Humours.
2. Malvolio.

TEST EXAMINATION FOR PRIVILEGES IN FRESHMAN YEARS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Making use of the formula

$$(P + Q)(P - Q) = P^2 - Q^2,$$

find the value of

$$(a + b + c)(b + c - a)(c + a - b)(a + b - c).$$

2. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{6x^4 + x^3 - 8x^2 - 11x - 2}{6x^4 - 17x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 2}.$$

3. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{a + b}{a - b} + \frac{a^2 - ab + b^2}{a^2 + ab + b^2} - \frac{4ab^2}{a^3 - b^3}.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$2x - 3y + 4z = 0,$$
$$3x + 4y - 2z = 0,$$
$$5x - 5y + z = -113.$$

5. Find to two places of decimals the values of x satisfying the equation

$$7x^2 + 11x - 19 = 0.$$

6. Express

$$\sqrt{193 - 132\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{in the form} \quad \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}.$$

7. A man realizes £810 on the sale of cows and sheep; if he had got 5*s*. more for each sheep and 5*s*. less for each cow, his receipts would have been increased by £7 10*s*. How many sheep and cows had he?

8. Which is the better investment: $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Stock at 95, or 5 per cent. at 105? What is the difference in income on a capital of £1995?

9. Find the present worth of £2137 10*s*., due $3\frac{1}{2}$ years hence, at 4 per cent. per annum.

10. If

$$\frac{3x^2 - 4xy - y^2}{4x^2 + xy - 5y^2} - \frac{9}{14} = \infty,$$

find the value of $\frac{x}{y}$.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Define circular measure. For small angles show that its value lies between the tangent and sine, and that for very small angles $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} = 1$ nearly.

2. Express $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\cot A$, $\sec A$, $\operatorname{cosec} A$ in terms of $\tan A$.

3. Prove the following formulæ

$$\sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A, \quad \tan(90^\circ + A) = -\cot A,$$
$$\cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A,$$

and state clearly the conventions on which their truth depends.

4. Prove the formula

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B,$$

and deduce the value of $\cos 15^\circ$ to one place of decimals.

5. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\sin(3\alpha - 5\beta) - \sin(3\beta - \alpha)}{\cos 2\beta - \cos(6\beta - 4\alpha)}.$$

6. In a plane triangle prove the rule of sines, and state cases in which it may be used in mensuration.

7. The sides of a triangle are 390 yards, 410 yards, and 500 yards: find the sine and cosine of the angle opposite 410.

8. Give the argument by which the area of a circle is obtained in terms of its radius.

9. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, explain clearly how you would find the remaining parts. Formulæ need not be proved.

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

Translate:—

'Εννοήσωμεν δὲ καὶ τῇδε, ὡς πολλὴ ἐλπίς ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν αὐτὸ εἶναι. δυοῖν γὰρ θάτερόν ἐστι τὸ τεθνάναι· ἢ γὰρ οἷον μηδὲν εἶναι μηδ' αἴσθησιν μηδεμίαν μηδενὸς ἔχειν τὸν τεθνεῶτα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα μεταβολή τις τυγχάνει οὖσα καὶ μετοίκησις τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον. καὶ εἴτε δὴ μηδεμία αἴσθησίς ἐστιν, ἀλλ' οἷον ὕπνος, ἐπειδάν τις καθεύδων μηδ' ὄναρ μηδὲν ὁρᾷ, θαυμάσιον κέρδος ἂν εἴη ὁ θάνατος. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἂν οἶμαι, εἴ τινα ἐκλεξάμενον δέοι ταύτην τὴν νύκτα, ἐν ᾗ οὕτω κατέδαρθεν, ὥστε μηδ' ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμέρας τὰς τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἀντιπαραθέντα ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ δέοι σκεψάμενον εἰπεῖν, πόσας ἄμεινον καὶ ἥδιον ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς βεβίωκεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ βίῳ, οἶμαι ἂν μὴ ὅτι ἰδιώτην τινὰ, ἀλλὰ τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα εὐσριθμήτους ἂν εὑρεῖν αὐτὸν ταύτας πρὸς τὰς ἄλλας ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας.—PLATO.

2. Parse—*ὀνήσεσθε, δείσας, ἀπεκρίνω, ἐσκέφθαι, πεπονθώς.*

3. (*a*) What are the meanings of—*σκιαμαχεῖν, ὀρχήστρα, μύωψ*?

(*b*) Who were Anaxagoras, Chaerephon, Palamedes?

4. Translate:—

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente luna, rustica Phidyle,
Si ture placaris et horna
Fruge Lares avidaque porca,
Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fecunda vitis nec sterilem seges
Rubiginem aut dulces alumni
Pomifero grave tempus anno.
Nam quae nivali pascitur Algido
Devota quercus inter et ilices
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis
Victima, pontificum secures
Cervice tinguet: te nihil attinet
Temptare multa caede bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.
Inmunis aram si tetigit manus
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia,
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.

HORACE.

5. Parse—*defunctum, adfulsit, occupato, releget, satum.*

6. (*a*) Who were Codrus, Telegonus, Scopas?

(*b*) What are the meanings of—*phaselus, comissari, in morem Salium, sublustris, alga*?

7. Translate into Latin:—

Notwithstanding the vigour with which the siege was pressed, Baza made no demonstration of submission. The garrison was, indeed, greatly reduced in number; the ammunition was nearly expended; yet there still remained abundant supplies of provisions in the town, and no signs of despondency appeared among the people. Even the women of the place, with a spirit emulating that of the dames of ancient Carthage, freely gave up their jewels, bracelets, necklaces, and other personal ornaments, of which the Moorish ladies were exceedingly fond, in order to defray the charges of the mercenaries.

8. Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Modern Dramas and Dramatists.

(*b*) The Celtic Renaissance.

(*c*) The Wars of the Future.

Hilary Term, 1908.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Find the value of

$$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 2y^2z^2 - 2z^2x^2 - 2x^2y^2$$

when

$$x = 1, \quad y = 2, \quad z = 3.$$

2. Find the value of p, so that $x^2 + px + 3$ may be divisible by $x - 1$.

3. Simplify

$$\frac{\left\{1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right\} \div \left\{1 - \frac{x}{y}\right\}}{1 + \frac{x}{y}}.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$4(x - 3) - 2[x - 4\{1 - 2(x - 8)\}] = 0.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+2}{x+1} - \frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{x+8}{x+7} - \frac{x+9}{x+8}.$$

6. A runs at 12 miles an hour, and B at 11 miles an hour. If A gives B a start of 145 yards in a mile race, which will win, and by what length will he win?

7. Find $\sqrt{19{\cdot}365}$ to three places of decimals.

8. Find the present worth of £1000 due 30 years hence, at 5 per cent. simple interest.

9. The atmospheric pressure on a square inch is 15 lbs. Find in tons the pressure on an acre.

10. Find x and y from the equations

$$2x + 3y = 4,$$

$$\frac{x}{4} - \frac{y}{8} = 0.$$

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[A.]

[*Choose* THREE *questions.*]

1. Write a connected account of the reign of Henry III, with dates.

2. Name the chief battles fought during the Lancastrian period, and give the dates, combatants, and results.

3. Give the dates, contracting parties, and chief terms of the following treaties:—Ryswick, Utrecht, Amiens, Berlin.

4. State the chief provisions and dates of—the Statute of Kilkenny, the Petition of Right, the Five Mile Act, the Riot Act.

5. What important events took place in—1171, 1265, 1588, 1649, 1707, 1840, 1846, 1857?

[B.]

[*Choose* TWO *questions.*]

6. Name the counties of Connaught, and the chief towns in each.

7. Name the principal towns situated on the Tyne, Tees, Tweed, and Trent.

8. Give some account of the British possessions in East and Central Africa.

9. Where are—Teheran, Bokhara, Nagasaki, Tananarivo, Monrovia, Timbuctoo, Vera Cruz, Cayenne, Monte Video, Callao?

10. Give the names and positions of the chief mountain ranges in Asia.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Demophon, who had once been a slave, but ran away and escaped to Athens, once saw a slave of a friend of his eat a fish which he had stolen from his master and carried into the field. Demophon knew that it was stolen, for he had dined at his friend's the day before, and had seen it on the table. So he told the slave that unless he gave him gold he would accuse him of the theft. 'What!' replied the slave, 'if I prove that not I am a thief, but you?' 'If you can do that,' said Demophon, 'I will give you the gold.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. H. ALTON.

Translate into English:—

Déjà ils étaient loin de Pietranera, et marchaient de grande hâte, lorsqu'au passage d'un petit ruisseau qui se perdait dans un marécage le vieux Polo Griffo aperçut plusieurs cochons confortablement couchés dans la boue, jouissant à la fois du soleil et de la fraîcheur de l'eau. Aussitôt, ajustant le plus gros, il lui tira un coup de fusil dans la tête et le tua sur la place. Les camarades du mort se levèrent et s'enfuirent avec une légèreté surprenante ; et bien que l'autre berger fît feu à son tour, ils gagnèrent sains et saufs un fourré où ils disparurent.

Or,

Das Dorf, in dessen Nähe sie ihr Nachtlager hielten, wenn auch der Kaiser selbst seine Wohnung darin hatte, war am andern Morgen anzusehen, als von einer Räuberbande verheert. Da waren die Türen und Fenster ausgebrochen, die Schränke und Kisten zerschlagen und ausgeleert, die besten Geräte zu den Feuern geschleppt und verbrannt. Und von vielem Glücke hatte ein solcher Ort zu sagen, wenn er nicht dazu durch Unvorsichtigkeit oder Mutwillen gänzlich ein Raub der Flammen wurde. Es ist ein entsetzliches Wort, welches die französischen Anführer als die einzige Rechtfertigung hinwarfen, wenn bittere Klagen über die unerhörten Ausschweifungen ihres Heeres vor sie kamen ; es war nur das eine Wort ihres Kaisers, welches er einst den flehenden Bürgern in Jena, die um das Ende der Plünderung ihrer Stadt mit Tränen vor ihm standen, mit gefühllosem Achselzucken erwiderte: „Das ist der Krieg!"

Translate into French *or* German:—

When my convalescence was well advanced, she left Carlounie for Edinburgh. Some months afterwards I heard casually that she was working in a hospital there. But a year and a half went by before I saw this girl again. Her fresh, pure, ministering face had nearly faded from my memory. How strange, how close are the commonest relations between the invalid and his nurse. Yet I had nearly forgotten, until one day a friend, a medical student attached to one of the hospitals, invited me to accompany him through the wards, and thus I met Kate Walters again.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Patriotism.
2. The Irish Character.
3. The British Colonies.
4. Oliver Cromwell.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. CATHCART.

1. Prove the rule that the dip of the horizon in minutes is equal to the square root of the observer's elevation in feet.

2. Describe the meridian transit instrument, and explain the various adjustments it requires.

3. This year take place a total and two annular eclipses of the Sun and a penumbral eclipse of the Moon. Explain how these are caused, and how many more or fewer of each body there might be in a year.

4. Compare the measurements of time known as sidereal and mean solar, the astronomical and the civil day; and explain the system of standard time, and how far it has been adopted.

5. Describe the appearances of Venus during a synodic period, giving approximately the intervals between conjunctions, greatest elongations, and greatest brilliancies. How long is its motion retrograde?

6. Solar parallax determined from the opposition of Eros is 8″·800. What does this give for the Sun's distance, assuming 3963·3 miles as the Earth's equatorial radius? How is the planet Eros available for this determination?

7. If Halley's Comet have a period of 75 years, calculate, by Kepler's law, what should be its mean distance; and if its perihelion be at six-tenths the Earth's distance from the Sun, find its aphelion distance.

8. Prove that if, in the motion of a body in a plane, any change that takes place in its velocity is always in the direction towards a fixed centre in the plane, the rate at which the radius from that centre to the body sweeps over area is constant.

9. What is the comparison between the light of stars of different magnitudes? Name any stars of the second magnitude, also any stars of the first or higher magnitudes. There are two stars whose magnitudes are described by negative numbers. What does this mean?

10. Explain how knowledge of the chemical elements which exist in the heavenly bodies is attained, giving instances. What do you know of helium?

ETHICS AND LOGICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[*Senior Sophisters will omit* C *and* D; *Trinity Supplementalists will omit* D; *Degree Candidates will omit* A.]

[A.]

1. Write a short account of Memory.

2. Point out imperfections of language, some of their causes, and some remedies.

3. Give a short summary of what Locke, in the Fourth Book of his Essay, says about Knowledge.

[B.]

1. What various phenomena in human conduct does Stewart trace to the Desire of Power as their principle?

2. 'There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so': discuss this.

3. Distinguish different meanings of the word Justice. Examine what Hume meant by saying that Justice is an artificial and not a natural virtue.

[C.]

1. How does Butler show that we may be good judges of the end designed in the constitution of the universe, but poor judges of the means to accomplish this end?

2. How does he answer the objection that things may go on hereafter in the same mixed way as here at present upon earth: virtue sometimes prosperous, sometimes depressed; vice sometimes punished, sometimes successful?

3. Summarise his chapter on Fatalism.

[D.]

1. Point out the caution that must be used when the inward frame of man is taken as a standard in morals.

2. 'Has not man dispositions and principles within which lead him to do evil to others, as well as to do good?' Give Butler's remarkable answer to this question.

3. Point out the good influence which resentment has upon the affairs of the world.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Write an essay on:—

The political wisdom of Burke;

Or,

The genius of Crabbe.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on:—

Carlyle's view of Cromwell;

Or,

Defects in the polity of Utopia.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on:—

The Madness of Lear;

Or,

England and India.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Forces of magnitudes 1, 2, 3, 4, act along the sides of a square whose area is 4 square inches: find the equivalent single force.

2. A picture of 40 lbs. weight is hung with its upper and lower edges horizontal by a cord fastened to the two upper corners and passing over a nail, so that the parts of the cord at the two sides of the nail are inclined to one another at an angle of 60°. Find the tension of the cord in lbs. weight.

3. Where must a circular hole of 1 foot radius be punched out of a circular disc of 3 feet radius, so that the centre of gravity of the remainder may be 2 inches from the centre of the disc?

4. The speed of a train is reduced from 40 miles an hour to 10 miles an hour whilst it travels a distance of 150 yards; if the retardation be uniform, find how much further it will travel before coming to rest.

5. A locomotive engine of mass 10 tons moves on a curve whose radius is 600 feet with a velocity of 15 miles an hour: what force is exerted by the rails?

6. A cylinder of wood weighing 10 lbs. floats in water; if the specific gravity is ·6, what mass must be placed on the cylinder so that it shall be just completely immersed?

7. At what depth in water would a bubble of air sink, given that the weights of a cubic foot of water and air are, respectively, 1000 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., and that the height of the water-barometer is 34 feet?

8. Prove that the focal length of a concave spherical mirror is half the radius.

9. Prove the expression for the deviation of a ray of light falling nearly perpendicularly on a prism of small angle.

10. Explain how spectacles are able to correct defects of vision.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

I.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate into English:—

Damonem et Phintiam, Pythagoreos, ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse, ut, cum eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinavisset, et is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causa postulavisset, vas factus est alter eius sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Qui cum ad diem se recepisset, admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent. Cum igitur id, quod utile videtur in amicitia, cum eo, quod honestum est, comparatur, iaceat utilitatis species, valeat honestas. Cum autem in amicitia, quae honesta non sunt, postulabuntur, religio et fides anteponatur amicitiae. Sic habebitur is, quem exquirimus, dilectus officii.—CICERO.

1. Parse and give the meanings of—sciuerunt, praeciderentur, percrebruisset, liceatur, mices, praefracte.

2. Give the meanings of—convenienter naturae vivere; digitorum percussio; supplantare.

3. Nam praeclare Ennius:

'O Fides alma apta pinnis et ius iurandum Iovis!'

Illustrate this with examples from Roman History.

II.

Translate into English:—

περὶ δὲ τὸ ἡδὺ, τὸ μὲν ἐν παιδιᾷ, ὁ μὲν μέσος εὐτράπελος, καὶ ἡ διάθεσις εὐτραπελία· ἡ δὲ ὑπερβολὴ βωμολοχία, καὶ ὁ ἔχων αὐτὴν, βωμολόχος· ὁ δ' ἐλλείπων ἄγροικός τις, καὶ ἡ ἕξις ἀγροικία. περὶ δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν ἡδὺ τὸ ἐν τῷ βίῳ, ὁ μὲν ὡς δεῖ ἡδὺς ὢν φίλος, καὶ ἡ μεσότης

φιλία· ὁ δ' ὑπερβάλλων, εἰ μὲν οὐδενὸς ἕνεκα, ἄρεσκος, εἰ δὲ ὠφελείας τῆς αὐτοῦ, κόλαξ· ὁ δ' ἐλλείπων καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν ἀηδὴς, δύσερίς τις καὶ δύσκολος. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς παθήμασι καὶ περὶ τὰ πάθη μεσότητες· ἡ γὰρ αἰδὼς ἀρετὴ μὲν οὐκ ἔστιν, ἐπαινεῖται δὲ καὶ ὁ αἰδήμων· καὶ γὰρ ἐν τούτοις ὁ μὲν λέγεται μέσος· ὁ δ' ὑπερβάλλων, ὡς ὁ καταπλὴξ, ὁ πάντα αἰδούμενος· ὁ δ' ἐλλείπων, ἢ μηδὲν ὅλως, ἀναίσχυντος· ὁ δὲ μέσος αἰδήμων. Νέμεσις δὲ μεσότης φθόνου καὶ ἐπιχαιρεκακίας· εἰσὶ δὲ περὶ λύπην καὶ ἡδονὴν τὰς ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβαίνουσι τοῖς πέλας γινομένας· ὁ μὲν γὰρ νεμεσητικὸς λυπεῖται ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀναξίως εὖ πράττουσιν· ὁ δὲ φθονερὸς ὑπερβάλλων τοῦτον, ἐπὶ πᾶσι λυπεῖται· ὁ δ' ἐπιχαιρεκακὸς τοσοῦτον ἐλλείπει τοῦ λυπεῖσθαι, ὥστε καὶ χαίρειν.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Parse and give the meanings of—*ὑφηγημένον, ῥηθήσεται, τευξόμεθα, παρεκκλῖνον, ὑποθεμένου, ἐπιστήμων.*

2. Give the reference, in the prescribed Book (*a*) to Heraclitus, and (*b*) to Helen.

3. Explain the doctrine of the Mean.
What rules does Aristotle give for finding it?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

I.

Translate into English:—

Grandaevis oppida curae
Et munire favos et daedala fingere tecta.
At fessae multa referunt se nocte minores,
Crura thymo plenae; pascuntur et arbuta passim
Et glaucas salices casiamque crocumque rubentem
Et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus:
Mane ruunt portis; nusquam mora; rursus easdem
Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant;
Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
Post, ubi iam thalamis se composuere, siletur
In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.
Nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt
Longius, aut credunt caelo adventantibus Euris,
Sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur
Excursusque brevis temptant, et saepe lapillos,
Ut cumbae instabiles fluctu iactante saburram,
Tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse and give the meanings of—adurat, ingredere, tramitis, inspicat, redimitus, manare.

2. Where were—Thule, Mysia, Eridanus, Athos, Emathia?
What is the context of each where it is mentioned in the Georgics?

II.

Translate into English:—

ἐκώλυε δ' οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, καὶ τὸν φυσικὸν ἐπιτυγχάνειν, καὶ τὸν μάντιν, τοῦ μὲν τὴν αἰτίαν, τοῦ δὲ τὸ τέλος καλῶς ἐκλαμβάνοντος· ὑπέκειτο γὰρ τῷ μὲν, ἐκ τίνων ἴγέγονε, καὶ πῶς πέφυκε, θεωρῆσαι· τῷ δὲ, πρὸς τί γέγονε, καὶ τί σημαίνει, προειπεῖν. οἱ δὲ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν εὕρεσιν, ἀναίρεσιν εἶναι λέγοντες τοῦ σημείου, οὐκ ἐπινοοῦσιν ἅμα τοῖς θείοις καὶ τὰ τεχνητὰ τῶν συμβόλων ἀθετοῦντες, ψόφους τε δίσκων, καὶ φῶτα πυρσῶν, καὶ γνωμόνων ἀποσκιασμούς· ἂν ἕκαστον αἰτίᾳ τινὶ καὶ κατασκευῇ, σημεῖον εἶναί τινος πεποίηται. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἴσως ἑτέρας ἐστὶ πραγματείας.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse—ἀφελέσθαι, ἀποστᾶσα, διαλλαγῆναι, φανέντος, ὀργάδα, περιελοῦσιν.

2. (*a*) What was the charge against Phidias?
   (*b*) What do you know of Anaxagoras?

3. Plato says that Pericles was κόλαξ of the Demos: is this fair?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

I.

Translate into English:—

Praetulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,
Dum mea delectent mala me vel denique fallant,
Quam sapere et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
Qui se credebat miros audire tragoedos,
In vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro;
Cetera qui vitae servaret munia recto
More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis
Et signo laeso non insanire lagenae,
Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.
Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque refectus
Expulit helleboro morbum bilemque meraco
Et redit ad sese: Pol me occidistis, amici,
Non servastis, ait, cui sic extorta voluptas
Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error.

HORACE.

1. Parse and give the meanings of—diluxisse, eliminet, imperti, illinet, vescere, deliret.

2. Write notes on—Amphion, Tyrtaeus, Democritus, Empedocles, Callimachus.

3. How does Horace describe the functions of a poet?

II.

Translate into English:—

οὐκοῦν ταῦτα γιγνώσκοντα φῶμεν καὶ Ἀσκλεπιὸν τοὺς μὲν φύσει τε καὶ διαίτῃ ὑγιεινῶς ἔχοντας τὰ σώματα, νόσημα δέ τι ἀποκεκριμένον ἴσχοντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, τούτοις μὲν καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ ἕξει καταδεῖξαι ἰατρικήν, φαρμάκοις

τε καὶ τομαῖς τὰ νοσήματα ἐκβάλλοντα αὐτῶν τὴν εἰωθυῖαν προστάττειν δίαιταν, ἵνα μὴ τὰ πολιτικὰ βλάπτοι, τὰ δ' εἴσω διὰ παντὸς νενοσηκότα σώματα οὐκ ἐπιχειρεῖν διαίταις κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπαντλοῦντα καὶ ἐπιχέοντα μακρὸν καὶ κακὸν βίον ἀνθρώπῳ ποιεῖν, καὶ ἔκγονα αὐτῶν, ὡς τὸ εἰκός, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα φυτεύειν, ἀλλὰ τὸν μὴ δυνάμενον ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ ζῆν μὴ οἴεσθαι δεῖν θεραπεύειν, ὡς οὔτε αὐτῷ οὔτε πόλει λυσιτελῆ;—PLATO.

1. Parse and give the meanings of—*λήθοντε, τεθραμμένος, ἐροῦντα, προσῆπτε, ἀναβεβλήσθω, διελέσθαι.*

2. 'Some god,' Socrates is made to say, 'has given to men two arts, music and gymnastic': for what purpose?

3. Show briefly your acquaintance with Plato's attack on Homer, and on the Drama.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

The real embodiment of this poetically transfigured conception of life is Plutarch of Chaeronea. Sprung from a family of property in that small Boeotian country-town, and introduced to the full Hellenic culture, first at home and then at Athens and Alexandria; familiar, moreover, with Roman affairs through his studies and manifold personal relations, as well as by his travels in Italy, he disdained to enter into the service of the State or to adopt the professional career after the usual manner of clever Greeks; he remained faithful to his home, enjoying domestic life, in the finest sense of the word, with his excellent wife and his children, and with his friends, male and female; contenting himself with the offices and honours which his own Boeotia was able to offer to him, and with the moderate property which he had inherited. In this Chaeronean the contrast between the Hellenes and the Hellenised finds expression; such a type of Greek life was not possible in Smyrna or in Antioch; it belonged to Greece itself like the honey of Hymettus.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Comme ces moines du moyen âge vieillissant à construire des cathédrales anonymes, le fils du bourgadier se contente de faire son œuvre, de la voir se dresser, solide, en plein soleil. Et pour l'abnégation, le détachement de son sourire d'illuminé, pour ce qu'elle sent en lui de pareil à elle, la reine lui tend la main avec un doux: 'Merci... merci...' Rosen, plus rapproché, croit qu'on le félicité du succès de son fils. Il saisit au passage cette mimique reconnaissante, frotte contre le gant royal sa rude moustache en brosse; et les deux victimes

heureuses de la fête en sont réduites à échanger de loin dans un regard ces pensées inexprimées qui nouent les âmes de liens mystérieux et durables.

Or,

Beide, der Epiker und Dramatiker, stellen uns eine Handlung dar, nur dass diese bei dem Letztern der Zweck, bei Ersterem blosses Mittel zu einem absoluten ästhetischen Zwecke ist. Aus diesem Grundsatz kann ich mir vollständig erklären, warum der tragische Dichter rascher und direkter fortschreiten muss, warum der epische bei einem zögernden Gange seine Rechnung besser findet. Es folgt auch, wie mir deucht, daraus, dass der epische sich solcher Stoffe wohl thut zu enthalten, die den Affekt, sei es der Neugierde oder der Teilnahme, schon für sich selbst stark erregen, wobei also die Handlung zu sehr als Zweck interessiert, um sich in den Grenzen eines blossen Mittels zu halten. Ich gestehe, dass ich dieses letztere bei Ihrem neuen Gedicht einigermassen fürchte, obgleich ich Ihrer poetischen Uebermacht über den Stoff das Mögliche zutrauen darf.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

The House listened in solemn silence, and with the aspect of profound respect and compassion. The stillness was so deep that the dropping of a handkerchief would have been heard. The Duke of Richmond replied with great tenderness and courtesy ; but while he spoke, the old man was observed to be restless and irritable. The Duke sat down. Chatham stood up again, pressed his hands on his breast, and sank down in an apoplectic fit. Three or four lords who sat near him caught him in his fall. The House broke up in confusion. The dying man was carried to the residence of one of the officers of Parliament, and was so far restored as to be able to bear a journey to Hayes. At Hayes, after lingering a few weeks, he expired in his seventieth year.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by straining a body beyond its *elastic limits*. Define the elasticity for stretching of a substance, and describe a method of measuring it.

2. Describe the thermopile, and how you would investigate the laws of radiation of heat by means of it.

3. Describe how a uniform electric current may be measured by means of a copper voltameter.

4. Describe the method by which you would measure the magnetic dip at a given place.
What other quantities would have to be measured in order that the Earth's magnetic force at the place should be completely known?

5. Describe an optical method of measuring the angle of a glass prism.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Explain by means of equations (*a*) the preparation of soap from fat, (*b*) the action of hard water on soap.

2. What volume of air would be required for the complete combustion of a litre of gas containing 500 cc. of hydrogen, 300 cc. of marsh gas, and 200 cc. of ethylene?

3. What products are formed when the following substances are heated with dilute sulphuric acid:—(*a*) cane-sugar, (*b*) starch, (*c*) methyl cyanide?

4. By what experiments would you prove that hydrochloric acid gas is composed of chlorine and hydrogen? How would you determine the composition of hydrochloric acid?

5. Describe the chief allotropic forms of sulphur, and state how each of them may be obtained.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Explain the chemical analogy between (*a*) ether and sodium oxide, (*b*) alcohol and sodium hydrate. How is ether prepared from alcohol?

2. Describe the preparation of phosphorus from bones. How would you prepare phosphoric acid from phosphorus?

3. Write the formula for chloral. How is this substance prepared, and how may chloroform be obtained from it?

4. What volume of chlorine, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by heating 5 grams of manganese dioxide with hydrochloric acid?

$$[Mn = 55;\quad O = 16;\quad Cl = 35{\cdot}5.]$$

5. Write the formulæ of benzene and pyridine, and explain the chemical relationship of these substances to each other.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. WARDELL.

[*Candidates are requested not to attempt more than* FOUR *questions.*]

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters only.)

1. Explain the following terms:—'The Laws of Political Economy,' 'Marginal Utility,' 'Capital,' 'The Law of Diminishing Return,' 'Distribution,' 'Socialism.'

2. Write an essay on the functions of the House of Commons.

3. 'Political sovereignty is with the electoral body . . . yet in effect the multitude does not rule England.' Explain this statement.

[B.]

(*For Senior Sophisters and Degree Candidates.*)

4. Describe the principal features of the English Cabinet system.

5. Summarize Mr. Low's forecast of the probable changes in the English form of Representative Government.

6. Discuss the respective advantages of Production on (*a*) a large and (*b*) a small scale.

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates and Trinity Supplementalists.*)

7. Write an essay on 'Value.'

8. Give a short explanation of the Theory of Foreign Trade.

9. State the various arguments which may be advanced in favour of Free Trade.

[D.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists only.*)

10. Explain the following terms:—'Demand,' 'Rent,' 'The Quantity Theory of Money,' 'Gresham's Law,' 'International Bimetallism,' 'Social Dividend Theory of Taxation.'

11. State and criticize Mill's criterion of a Good Form of Government.

12. Consider the uses of a Second Chamber.

EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION.

[*Candidates are not to attempt more than* ONE *question from* A, *and* TWO *from* B, *and* TWO *from* C, *nor Candidates for Degree more than* ONE *from* B, *from* C, *from* D, *and from* E.]

[A.]

1. Give some of the most striking of Luther's views on education.

2. By reference to Comenius' pedagogical writings, show what was his view of the aim of education.

[B.]

3. On what grounds does Newman urge that all the sciences ought to be taught in a University?

4. Discuss Newman's idea of a *liberal* education.
What is its relation to specialised knowledge and to utility?

5. Following Newman, give the effect which a University education should produce in a student in regard to (*a*) his own thoughts, (*b*) things without him, and (*c*) his dealings with others.

[C.]

6. Write (*a*) on the objections to Spencer's theory of punishments, and (*b*) on its advantages.
What elements of character would you expect that it would specially develop or specially stunt?

7. Spencer gives as the *final* test of any plan of Culture—'Does it produce a pleasurable excitement in the pupil?' Give his argument in support of this thesis. Where does it seem weakest?

8. Note the chief points in Spencer's chapter on Physical Education, giving examples of his tendency to reason from particular instances to general conclusions—e.g. meet his argument in favour of a meat diet by opposing to his list of carnivorous animals lists of quicker and stronger herbivorous animals.

[D.]

9. Discuss the possibility of 'Formal Education' (Adams), or 'Formal Discipline' (Bagley).

10. What are the four *idola* of Bacon, and how does Prof. Adams apply them to teachers?

11. What truth is Prof. Adams' chapter on the 'Meaning of Observation' intended to enforce?

[E.]

12. Give an account of the significance of the brain-structure in man, following Bagley.

13. Following Bagley, explain the part played in ideation by the motor activities.

14. Explain how experiences may be organised through conceptual judgments.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. Explain the following expressions:—

A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter; *ignoratio elenchi*; *argumentum ad hominem*; *circulus in probando*; *post hoc ergo propter hoc.*

2. Name the rules of the syllogism which are broken by any of the following moods, no regard being paid to the figure:—

AIA, EEI, IEA, IOI, IIA.

3.
No X is Y;
No X is Z:
∴ Some not-Y is not-Z.

Criticize this example of reasoning from two negatives.

4. Prove by means of the contradictory propositions that sub-contrary propositions cannot both be false.

5. In what figures do the following premisses give a valid conclusion:—

AA, AI, EA, OA?

6. Criticize the following arguments:—

(*a*) Since all metals are elements, the most rare of all the metals must be the most rare of all the elements.

(*b*) The more correct the logic, the more certainly the conclusion will be wrong if the premisses are false. Therefore where the premisses are wholly uncertain, the best logician is the least safe guide.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. If a cubic foot of water weigh 1000 ozs., what is the pressure per square inch at the depth of a mile below the surface of the water?

2. A cylinder of wood of height 6 feet and weight 50 lbs. floats in water: if the specific gravity of the wood is ·75, find how much it will be depressed if a weight of 10 lbs. is placed on its upper surface.

3. The top of a uniform barometer tube is 36 ins. above the surface of the mercury in the tank. In consequence of the pressure of air above the mercury, the barometer reads 27 ins. when it should read 28·5 ins. What will be the true height when the reading is 30 ins.?

4. Prove for a concave mirror

$$\frac{1}{d}+\frac{1}{D}=\frac{2}{r}.$$

5. Explain the total reflection of light, and prove $\mu \sin r = 1$, where r is the critical angle.

6. Draw diagrams showing the image of a straight line in a double convex-lens of given focal length when the line is perpendicular to the axis, and is (1) nearer to the lens than the focus, (2) farther away.

7. A telescope consists of three uniform tubes, each 10 ins. in length, and of weights 8, 7, 6 ozs.: find the position of the centre of gravity when the tubes are drawn out at full length.

8. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the first system of pulleys.

9. A ball is projected horizontally from the top of a tower, 49 feet high, with a velocity of 200 feet per second: find the distance from the foot of the tower of the point where it strikes the ground.

10. A particle moving in a given direction with velocity u receives a blow which causes it to move at right angles to its former direction with the same velocity: find the direction of the blow.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Johnson's opinions and prejudices.
2. The domestic side of Johnson's character.
3. Windsor as a political institution.
4. The dangers of Bureaucratic Government.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[A.]

Translate:—

Ὅτι μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὦ Συρακόσιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, οἵ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντελάβεσθε), καὶ εἴ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ ἤσθηται, σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναίους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν τήνδε ἐλθόντας πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ' εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἥδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ ναυτικῷ, ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἤδη

ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ' ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ ἐπειδὰν ᾧ ἀξιοῦσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ' ὑπόλοιπον αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μηδ' ᾠήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος σφαλλομενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὅ νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse:—*προσμίξειαν, ξυνηρτῆσθαι, δεδιῄτημαι, καταπέπληχθε, ἀπηυτομολήκεσαν.*

2. Draw a map of Syracuse and its surroundings.

3. Point out the strategic importance of Decelea.

[B.]

Translate:—

Ceterum aestate, qua sextum offici annum inchoabat, amplexus civitates trans Bodotriam sitas, quia motus universarum ultra gentium, et infesta hostili exercitu itinera, timebantur, portus classe exploravit: quae, ab Agricola primum adsumpta in partem virium, sequebatur egregia specie, cum simul terra, simul mari, bellum impelleretur, ac saepe iisdem castris pedes equesque, et nauticus miles, mixti copiis et laetitia, sua quisque facta, suos casus adtollerent: ac modo silvarum et montium profunda, modo tempestatum ac fluctuum adversa, hinc terra et hostis, hinc auctus Oceanus militari iactantia compararentur. Britannos quoque, ut ex captivis audiebatur, visa classis obstupefaciebat, tamquam, aperto maris sui secreto, ultimum victis perfugium clauderetur. Ad manus et arma conversi Caledoniam incolentes populi, paratu magno, maiore fama, uti mos est de ignotis, oppugnasse ultro, castella adorti, metum, ut provocantes, addiderant: regrediendumque citra Bodotriam, et excedendum potius, quam pellerentur, specie prudentium ignavi admonebant: cum interim cognoscit, hostes pluribus agminibus inrupturos. Ac, ne superante numero et perita locorum circumiretur, diviso et ipse in tres partes exercitu incessit. TACITUS.

1. Mention the chief points of interest in the life of Agricola.

2. Draw a map indicating the position of the Trinobantes, Silures, Ordovices, Brigantes, and of Mona, Clota, Bodotria.

3. Complete the following quotations:—
   (*a*) humanitas vocabatur, cum pars ——
   (*b*) ubi solitudinem faciunt ——
   (*c*) pessimum inimicorum genus ——
   (*d*) proprium humani ingenii est ——

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

He was taken, in great pain, with his hand on the fatal spear, to a hillside, where he recovered enough to ask if his shield were safe, for to lose it was reckoned a great disgrace. It was held up to him by his armour-bearer, and he gazed anxiously down on the flying Spartans

and knew that the day was his; then, as the surgeons pronounced that death would probably follow on the extraction of the spear, he bade them wait till he could speak with the two next in command. He was told that they were both killed. 'Then,' he said, sadly, 'you must make peace with the enemy.' But, seeing his friends' tears, he added cheerfully, 'This day is not the end of my life, but the beginning of my happiness—the completion of my glory'; and, as they mourned for his death unmarried and childless, he said, 'Leuctra and Mantinea are daughters enough to keep my name alive.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Tu as eu simplement le tort de te charger d'une tâche au-dessus de tes forces. As-tu fait faire un pas à l'affaire depuis que tu la suis? Non. C'est que, vois-tu, incomparable comme lieutenant, tu n'as pas le sang-froid d'un général. Je vais te faire cadeau d'un aphorisme, retiens-le, et qu'il devienne la règle de ta conduite: 'Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier.'

Jamais, non jamais Fanferlot n'avait vu le patron si causeur et si bon enfant. Se voyant découvert, il s'était attendu à un orage qui le jetterait à terre, et pas du tout, il en était quitte pour une averse qui lui lavait à peine la tête. La colère de M. Lecoq se dissipait comme ces nuages noirs qui par moments menacent à l'horizon et qu'un coup de vent balaie.

Or,

In Haufen von je zwanzig und dreissig abgetheilt, wurden sie zur grossen Eingangspforte hereingetrieben und durch die Länge der Halle hindurch bis in die Apsis geführt, den Rundbau, in welchem die Halle endigte.

In der Halle, mit untergeschlagenen Armen an die Säulen gelehnt, standen Soldaten, die sich lachend unterhielten, und zwischen den Soldaten noch andere Männer, die sich nicht unterhielten, die schweigend an unheimlichen Geräthen hantierten, Geisseln flochten, Kohlenpfannen in Gluth setzten, unheimliche Männer, in kurzen Röcken, mit aufgestreiften Aermeln, rothen Kappen auf dem struppigen schwarzen Haar, deren Arme von Muskeln strotzten, deren Augen in einem schmutzigen Feuer blinkten und deren Gesichter einen brutalen, unmenschlichen Ausdruck zeigten.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

When at last they came to the forest of Arden, they no longer found the convenient inns and good accommodations they had met with on the road; and being in want of food and rest, Ganymede, who had so merrily cheered his sister with pleasant speeches and happy remarks all

the way, now owned to Aliena that he was so weary, he could find in his heart to disgrace his man's apparel, and cry like a woman; and Aliena declared she could go no farther; and then again Ganymede tried to recollect that it was a man's duty to comfort and console a woman, as the weaker vessel; and to seem courageous to his new sister, he said, 'Come, have a good heart, my sister Aliena; we are now at the end of our travel, in the forest of Arden.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by the pressure of a gas, and describe a method of measuring it.

How does the molecular theory explain the fact that a gas exerts pressure?

2. Explain how to measure the coefficient of expansion of a liquid by balancing hot and cold columns of the liquid against one another.

3. Describe a maximum and minimum thermometer, and explain its action.

4. Define 'latent heat,' and describe how to measure the latent heat of water.

5. Explain carefully what is meant by ebullition, and why the temperature at which a liquid boils depends upon the pressure to which it is subject.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Nitrogen forms five oxides, which contain respectively 36·36, 53·33, 63·16, 69·57, and 74·07 per cent. of oxygen. Show that these numbers are in agreement with the law of multiple proportions.

2. Describe what takes place when electric sparks are passed through (*a*) pure oxygen, (*b*) dry air, (*c*) air standing over water, (*d*) ammonia gas.

3. What are the chief sources of bromine? How is the element prepared? Compare its properties with those of chlorine.

4. You are given jars of oxygen, nitrous oxide, and nitric oxide. How would you identify the three gases?

5. On what grounds has the formula H_2O been given to water?

HISTORY.

MR. WARDELL.

1. Sketch the career of Julian the Apostate.

2. Tabulate the principal events of Italian history between the years 476 and 800 A.D.

3. Narrate the part played by the following monarchs, with regard to the Western Empire:—Charles the Great, Otto I, Frederic I.

4. Describe the Norman Conquests in Italy and Sicily.

5. Write an account of the Fourth Crusade.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—*Not more than* FOUR *questions to be attempted, of which one at least must be taken from the last two.*]

1. Into what periods does Monroe divide Greek education?

2. What was the aim, the content, and the moral value of the Spartan education?

3. While Socrates accepted the maxim of Protagoras, that man was the measure of all things, he took it in a wider sense, and thus 'initiated the tendency that gave to humanity the highest formulation of the moral principle that, unaided, it has been able to reach.'
Explain the grounds on which Monroe makes this statement.

4. Describe some of the leading ideas in the 'Republic' of Plato. In what particular was he twenty centuries in advance of his age?

5. Give some of the points of contrast between the ideas of Aristotle and those of Plato as to the aim of education.

6. Describe, following Adams, the nature of the struggle of ideas to secure entrance into consciousness.

7. What is the central idea in Adams' chapter on the logical concept and the psychological concept?

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Construct and figure a plain scale of 9 feet to 1 inch, reading to single feet. Make the scale long enough to show 50 feet.

2. Construct a triangle with sides $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 3 inches in length. Determine by geometrical construction the side of a square of area equal to that of the triangle.

3. Construct an equilateral triangle the area of which shall be equal to the sum of the areas of three equilateral triangles of sides 1 inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 2 inches respectively.

4. A, B, and C are three points on the circumference of a circle. The distance from B to C is 20 feet, from C to A 30 feet, and from A to B 40 feet. Find the radius of the circle, and the distance of its centre from the line AB.

5. Construct a regular octagon of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch side.

6. On a chord of length 2 inches, construct a segment of a circle containing an angle of 30°.

7. A regular tetrahedron has edges 3 inches in length. Determine the distance from the apex to a point in the base which is 2 inches from one corner and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch from another corner.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. From the identity

$$(a+b)^3 - a^3 - b^3 = 3ab(a+b)$$

deduce the following:—

If $\quad a+b+c=0, \quad$ then $\quad a^3+b^3+c^3 = 3abc.$

2. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 4y - 6z &= 12, \\ 3x - 5y - 9z &= 17, \\ 4x + 9y - 11z &= 6. \end{aligned}$$

3. Find to two places of decimals the values of x satisfying the equation

$$3x^2 - 6x - 17 = 0.$$

4. It is desired to construct an equation of the form

$$\frac{2x-3}{x-4} - \frac{3x+a}{x} + 1 = 0,$$

so that $x = 3$ will be a root: find the numerical value of a.

5. If $\sqrt{\frac{7}{2} - 2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$, find x and y.

6. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{3x^4 - 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 14x + 12}{3x^4 + 4x^3 - 11x^2 - 6x + 4}.$$

7. Find the factors of

$$a(b^2 - c^2) + b(c^2 - a^2) + c(a^2 - b^2).$$

8. Find the amount of £20,000 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest.

9. There are 100 links in 22 yards: find the number of square links in 45 acres 1 rood 30 perches.

10. The cost of producing raw, dry tobacco is 4*d.* per lb., and when prepared for sale it contains 30 per cent. of water. The Government duty is 3*s.* per lb. on the dry tobacco, and the retailer's profit is 9*d.* per lb. on the tobacco as sold by him. How much has the manufacturer on 70 lbs. of dry tobacco towards cost of manufacture and profit if the retailer sells it at 3*d.* per ounce?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. How many degrees, minutes, and seconds are there in the angle which an arc of length 87 feet subtends at the centre of a circle whose radius is 100 feet?

2. Given $\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{137}{105}$, find the value of the other trigonometrical functions of A.

3. Prove the identity

$$(\tan A + \cot A)(\sin A + \cos A) = \sec A + \operatorname{cosec} A.$$

4. Express

$$\cos(90 + A), \quad \tan(180 - A), \quad \sin(180 + A), \quad \sec(360 - A),$$

in terms of trigonometrical functions of A.

5. Given $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$, find the value of $\cos(2A + 2B)$.

6. Prove the formulæ

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B),$$
$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B).$$

7. Find the lengths of the three perpendiculars of the triangle whose sides are 93, 65, and 34 feet.

8. In a plane triangle given $\cos C = \frac{3}{5}$, $a = 63$, and $b = 25$: find c, $\cos A$, and $\cos B$.

9. The line AB in a horizontal plane passes through the foot C of a tower CD on which is placed a flag-staff DE: find the heights of the tower and flag-staff, given $AB = 50$ feet, $\tan DAB = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan DBC = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan EBC = \frac{7}{10}$.

10. Given

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log tan } 57^\circ &= 10{\cdot}1875 \\ \log 1473 &= 3{\cdot}1682 \\ \log 2852 &= 3{\cdot}4551, \end{aligned}$$

find the logarithm of

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{14{\cdot}73}{2{\cdot}852}} \cdot \tan^3 57^\circ.$$

LOGIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. State what is meant by the 'Quantity' of a Proposition, and explain in what sense Propositions whose subjects are Proper Names, admit of distinctions of Quantity.

2. State clearly the argument employed in *Reductio ad Impossibile*, and show how we can use it to reduce *Disamis* to *Celarent*.

3. Write a note on the Copula of Logic.

4. Explain clearly the distinction between Contradictory and Contrary opposition of two propositions, applying your answer to obtain the Contradictory and a Contrary of—

(*a*) No Vertebrates have both teeth and feathers.

(*b*) Either all A is B or all C is D.

5. Explain with examples the meanings of *Enthymene*, *Sorites*, *Dilemma*, *Analogy*.

6. Prove from the general rules of the syllogism that the conclusion A can only be drawn in the first figure.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. A beam AB, 14 feet in length, is supported in a horizontal position by props at its extremities A and B. If each foot of the beam weigh 24 lbs., where must a weight of 7 stone be placed so that the pressure on one prop may be 15 stone?

2. Define 'work done by a force,' and state what work is done by the force of gravity on a body of given mass which moves from a point A to a point B, the line AB not being vertical.

3. Determine the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina of uniform thickness and density.

4. A wooden box contains a weight W; if the box is allowed to fall freely, find the pressure of the weight on the bottom of the box during its fall.

5. A body is projected along a rough horizontal plane with a velocity of 64 feet per second; if it come to rest in 4 seconds, find the coefficient of friction.

6. The length of a pendulum which beats seconds is l: how many oscillations will a pendulum of length $\frac{l}{4}$ make in one second?

7. Find the velocity acquired by a body in sliding down a smooth plane whose height is h, and inclination to the horizon θ?

(*a*) What conclusion can be drawn from the result?

8. If weights of 31 oz. and 33 oz. are connected to the ends of a fine string which passes over a smooth pulley, find the velocity acquired by either weight in four seconds, supposing the system to start from rest.

9. With what velocity must a body be projected vertically upwards in order to just reach a height of 169 feet?

10. A bullet is projected with an initial velocity of 1600 feet per second, in a direction making an angle with the ground θ, such that $\cos\theta = \frac{40}{41}$. Find the range.

CLASSICS.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[1.]

1. Translate:—

ὣς οἱ μὲν κατὰ ἄστυ, πεφυζότες ἠύτε νεβροί,
ἱδρῶ ἀπεψύχοντο πίον τ' ἀκέοντό τε δίψαν,
κεκλιμένοι καλῇσιν ἐπάλξεσιν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τείχεος ἆσσον ἴσαν σάκε' ὤμοισι κλίναντες.
Ἕκτορα δ' αὐτοῦ μεῖναι ὀλοὴ μοῖρα πέδησεν,
Ἰλίου προπάροιθε πυλάων τε Σκαιάων.
αὐτὰρ Πηλεΐωνα προσηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
"τίπτε με, Πηλέος υἱέ, ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκεις,
αὐτὸς θνητὸς ἐὼν θεὸν ἄμβροτον; οὐδέ νύ πώ με
ἔγνως, ὡς θεός εἰμι, σὺ δ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις.
ἦ νύ τοι οὔ τι μέλει Τρώων πόνος, οὓς ἐφόβησας,
οἳ δή τοι εἰς ἄστυ ἄλεν, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο λιάσθης.
οὐ μέν με κτενέεις, ἐπεὶ οὔ τοι μόρσιμός εἰμι."

HOMER.

Parse—ἱδρῶ, ἆσσον, προσηύδα, ἄλεν, κτενέεις.

2. How does Zeus decide between Achilles and Hector?

What are Hector's dying words?

[II.]

1. Translate :—

Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura tenebat
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces,
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas ; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra :
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus
Et solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas ;
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

VIRGIL.

Who was the *vir* mentioned in the second line?

Explain the references to Pentheus and Orestes.

2. How is Fame represented in the Fourth Book of the *Aeneid*?

Describe the meeting of Aeneas and Dido in the lower world.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Desirous to remedy this calamity, and withal in some degree to annoy the enemy, he manned 150 ships, on which he embarked great numbers of select horse and foot, and was preparing to set sail. The Athenians conceived good hopes of success ; and the enemy no less dreaded so great an armament. The whole fleet was in readiness, and Pericles on board his own galley, when there happened an eclipse of the sun. The sudden darkness was looked upon as an unfavourable omen, and threw them into the greatest consternation. Pericles observing that the pilot was much astonished and perplexed, took his cloak, and having covered his eyes with it, asked him, 'If he found anything terrible in that, or considered it as a sad presage?' Upon his answering in the negative, he said, 'Where is the difference, then, between this and the other, except that something bigger than my cloak causes the eclipse?'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

[A.]

Translate into French or German:—

We presently come to a great stretch of brilliant green country, leaving the Dublin hills lying to the left, picturesque in their outline, and of wonderful colour. It seems to me to be quite a different colour to that in England—different-shaped clouds, different shadows and lights. The country is well tilled, well peopled; the hay-harvest on the ground, and the people taking advantage of the sunshine to gather it in; but, in spite of everything—green meadows, white villages, and sunshine—the place has a sort of sadness in the look of it.

The first town we passed, as appears by reference to the guide-book, is the little town of Rathcoole; but in the space of three days Rathcoole has disappeared from my memory, with the exception of a little low building which the village contains, and where are the quarters of the Irish Constabulary. Nothing can be finer than the trim, orderly, and soldierlike appearance of this splendid corps of men.—THACKERAY.

[B.]

Translate into English:—

Als vornehmster Beruf gilt in Deutschland der des aktiven Offiziers. Daher treten die meisten Adligen, wenn es ihre Mittel und ihre Körperbeschaffenheit erlauben, ins stehende Heer ein, und zwar mit Vorliebe bei der Kavallerie. Falls sie sich für die höheren Offizierstellen nicht zu eignen scheinen, erhalten sie von ihrer Behörde den „blauen Brief," d. i. ein dienstliches Schreiben, worin ihnen ein zarter Wink gegeben wird, ihre Entlassung zu nehmen. Die so Betroffenen ziehen sich hierauf vom Militärleben zurück und müssen in der Regel selbst zusehen, wie sie eine standesgemässe Beschäftigung finden. Viele verabschiedete Offiziere erlangen indes gut besoldete Stellungen im Zivildienst.

Neben dem Offiziersberuf bietet die juristische Laufbahn die meisten Aussichten auf schnelle Beförderung; alle höheren und höchsten Verwaltungsstellen sind mit Juristen besetzt. Die juristische Laufbahn erfreut sich daher besonderer Wertschätzung in den besseren Ständen und ist überfüllt mit Anwärtern, die es bei Glück und Tüchtigkeit bis zum Staatsminister und Reichskanzler bringen können.

Or,

Les traits du visage se sont un peu empâtés, le profil a perdu de sa finesse, mais la physionomie est restée mobile et le sourire charmant. Par exemple, une robe qui ne fait pas précisément honneur au goût de la châtelaine de Craigh-y-nos. Corsage de satin saumon avec parements de velours crevette; quant à la traîne, elle est en velours homard.

Est-ce que, par une attention délicate pour l'Opéra et pour M. Ludovic Halévy, la chanteuse aurait voulu rappeler par tout ce rouge, M^me^ Cardinal? Je suis peut-être sévère, mais le prix de ma loge m'a rendu grincheux. Malgré tout, cependant, nous entendons avec ravissement la cavatine de la *Traviata*, la cavatine de *Linda di Chamouni* et la cavatine de *Semiramide*. Elle chante et nous écoutons, oubliant tous nos griefs; puis elle s'en va en lançant à pleine voix une note perlée, qu'elle continue en marchant jusque dans les coulisses, après avoir addressé au public, en guise d'adieu, un petit coup de tête de gauche à droite d'une mutinerie charmante.

DUTCH.

MR. HAHN.

I.

Translate into English:—

Het was warm aan den vijver en doodstil. De zon, rood en afgemat van haar dagelijksch werk, scheen een oogenblik op den verren duinrand uit te rusten, vóór ze onderdook. Bijna volkomen spiegelde het gladde water haar gloeiend aangezicht weer. De over den vijver hangende oladen van den beuk maakden van de stilte gebruik, om zich eens aandachtig in den spiegel te bekijken. De eenzame reiger, die tusschen de breede bladen van de waterlelie op één poot stond, vergat dat hij uitgegaan was om kikkers te vangen en tuurde in gedachten verzonken langs zijn neus.

Daar kwam Johannes op het grasveldje, om de wolkengrot te zien. Plomp! plomp! sprongen de kikvorschen van den kant. De spiegel trok rimpels, het zonnebeeld brak in breede strepen en de beukenbladen ritselden verstoord, want zij waren nog niet klaar met hun beschouwing.

II.

Vertaal in zuiver Nederlandsch:—

A large dog was at sea in a ship: a storm came on, and though the ship was not far from land, the sea was so rough and the waves so high that no boat could get safe to shore, or be sent from the shore to the ship; it was thought, if they could but get a rope from the ship to the shore they could then guide a boat, by the help of this rope, safe through the great waves to the land. They gave a rope to the dog, which took it in his mouth, swam from the ship through the rough waves to the beach, gave the rope to some men who were on shore, to lend what aid they could to the crew of the ship; and thus the boat was drawn safe to the land with the crew in it, whose lives would have been lost but for this brave dog.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The eloquence of King Henry V.
2. The interview between Henry V and Katharine.
3. 'Goldsmith was an Irishman: Steele was an Irishman: Swift's heart was English.'
4. 'Pope contributed more than any man to depreciate the literary calling.'

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca).$$

2. Solve

$$\frac{x+4}{x+3} + \frac{x+5}{x+4} = \frac{x-1}{x-2} + \frac{x+10}{x+9}.$$

3. Find the G. C. M. of

$$x^4 + 5x^3 + 14x^2 + 17x + 7 \quad \text{and} \quad x^4 + 3x^3 + 12x^2 + 19x + 9.$$

4. Prove that

$$x = \frac{-Q \pm \sqrt{Q^2 - 4PR}}{2P}$$

satisfies

$$Px^2 + Qx + R = 0.$$

5. Find the values of x and y that satisfy

$$ax + by + c = 0,$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0.$$

6. Solve

$$x^2 + y^2 - xy = \frac{7}{4},$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = \frac{7}{2}.$$

7. Find to two places of decimals

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{108}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7}}.$$

8. Find how much £10,000 will amount to in three years, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound Interest.

9. At what times between 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock do the hands of a watch make an angle of 45 degrees with one another?

10. Find a number consisting of two digits which is such that it exceeds by unity six times the sum of the digits, and that the sum of the squares of the digits is greater by four than twice the product of the digits.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Express all the other trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of its cosecant.

2. Prove $$\frac{\sin\theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta}{\cos\theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta} = \tan 3\theta.$$

3. Express $\cos 3A$ in terms of $\cos A$.

4. In a plane triangle, prove the formula

$$\tan\frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}\cot\frac{C}{2}.$$

5. Prove that the area of a plane triangle is given by the equation

$$\text{area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

6. Write down, without extracting the roots of surds, the values of $\sin 615°$ and $\tan -525°$.

7. The top of a tower subtends an angle of 30° with the horizon to an observer on the same horizontal plane as the base of the tower. He walks 30 yards towards it, and it then subtends an angle of 45°. Find the height of the tower to the nearest inch.

8. Explain fully what is meant by the logarithm of a number, and prove that

$$\log x^m = m \log x.$$

9. Find $\log 66{\cdot}15$ to 5 decimal places, being given

$$\log 2 = {\cdot}30103,$$
$$\log 3 = {\cdot}477121,$$
$$\log 7 = {\cdot}845098.$$

10. If $x = \sin 18°$, prove that

$$4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0;$$

and hence show that

$$\sin 18° = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}.$$

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Try* FIVE *questions only.*]

1. Illustrate the correct and incorrect methods of Division by dividing either the class 'triangles' or the class 'undergraduates' into at least three sub-classes.

2. In what cases is the converse of a Categorical proposition exactly equivalent in meaning to the convertend?

3. Contradict the following statements:—

(*a*) Either the Editor is in or the sub-Editor is in.

(*b*) It was fine yesterday, and it rained the day before.

4. Prove fully that EIO (in any figure) breaks no *general* syllogistic rule. [Do not refer to the special rules of the figures.]

5. Explain why the conclusion of any syllogism, in whose name the letter *p* occurs, is particular.

6. What premisses must be assumed to make the following inference logical?—

Society is not standing still: therefore it must be advancing.

7. Name the fallacy in the following argument, and express it as an invalid syllogism:—

'The evidence of the accused is not reliable, because a person guilty of the crime of which he is charged could not speak the truth.'

MECHANICS.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. The magnitudes of two forces are as 3 : 5, and the direction of the resultant is at right angles to that of the smaller force: compare the magnitudes of the greater force and the resultant.

2. Two men, one stronger than the other, have to remove a block of stone weighing 270 lbs. by means of a light plank whose length is 6 feet; the stronger man is able to carry 180 lbs.: how must the block be placed so as to allow him that share of the weight?

3. The sides of a square $ABCD$ is 4 feet; along, and in the direction of, the lines CB, BA, DA, and DB respectively act forces equal to 4, 3, 2, and 5 lbs. weight: find to the nearest decimal of a foot-pound the algebraic sum of the moments of the forces about C.

4. Along the sides AB and CD of a square $ABCD$ act forces each equal to 2 lbs. weight, whilst along the sides AD and CB act forces each equal to 5 lbs. weight: if the side of the square be 3 feet, find the moment of the couple that will give equilibrium.

5. At two opposite corners A and C of a square $ABCD$ weights of 2 lbs. each are placed, and at B and D are placed 1 and 7 lbs. respectively: find their centre of gravity.

6. Draw two different kinds of pulley-systems each of which will have a mechanical advantage of not less than 5.

7. A body rests on an inclined plane, being supported by a force acting up the plane equal to half its weight. Find the inclination of the plane to the horizon and the reaction of the plane.

8. The arms of a false balance, whose weight is neglected, are in the ratio of 10 : 9. If goods be alternately weighed from each arm, show that the seller loses §ths per cent.

9. The base of an inclined plane is 4 feet in length, and the height is 3 feet; a force of 8 lbs., acting parallel to the plane, will just prevent a weight of 20 lbs. from sliding down: find the coefficient of friction.

10. Explain how work is measured, and calculate the work done when a weight is dragged up a smooth inclined plane whose height is 7 feet, length 25 feet, and base 24 feet.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(*Senior Freshmen and Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ τόδε ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ· τῶν τινὲς Φοινίκων, τῶν αἱ νῆες διεφθάρατο, ἐλθόντες παρὰ βασιλέα διέβαλλον τοὺς Ἴωνας, ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοίατο αἱ νῆες, ὡς προδόντων. συνήνεικε ὧν οὕτω ὥστε Ἰώνων τε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, Φοινίκων τε τοὺς διαβάλλοντας λαβεῖν τοιόνδε μισθόν· ἔτι τούτων ταῦτα λεγόντων ἐνέβαλε νηὶ Ἀττικῇ Σαμοθρηϊκίη νηῦς. ἥ τε δὴ Ἀττικὴ κατεδύετο, καὶ ἐπιφερομένη Αἰγιναίη νηῦς κατέδυσε τῶν Σαμοθρηϊκων τὴν νῆα. ἅτε δὴ ἐόντες ἀκοντισταὶ οἱ Σαμοθρήϊκες τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς καταδυσάσης νηὸς βάλλοντες ἀπήραξαν καὶ ἐπέβησάν τε καὶ ἔσχον αὐτήν. ταῦτα γενόμενα τοὺς Ἴωνας ἐῤῥύσατο· ὡς γὰρ εἶδέ σφεας Ξέρξης ἔργον μέγα ἐργασαμένους, ἐτράπετο πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας οἷα ὑπερλυπεόμενός τε καὶ πάντας αἰτιώμενος, καί σφεων ἐκέλευσε τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποταμεῖν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτοὶ κακοὶ γενόμενοι τοὺς ἀμείνονας διαβάλλωσι. ὅκως γάρ τινα ἴδοι Ξέρξης τῶν ἑωυτοῦ ἔργον τι ἀποδεικνύμενον ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ, κατήμενος ὑπὸ τῷ οὔρεϊ τῷ ἀντίον Σαλαμῖνος, τὸ καλέεται Αἰγάλεως, ἀνεπυνθάνετο τὸν ποιήσαντα, καὶ οἱ γραμματισταὶ ἀνέγραφον πατρόθεν τὸν τριήραρχον καὶ τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δέ τι καὶ προσεβάλετο φίλος ἐὼν Ἀριαράμνης ἀνὴρ Πέρσης παρεὼν τούτου τοῦ Φοινικηΐου πάθεος.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—*διεφθάρατο, συνήνεικε, ἐῤῥύσατο, κατήμενος, ἀπεδέξαντο.*

2. Herodotus mentions some Persian words?

3. *τότε μὲν ἠπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο.* To what incident does this refer?

Translate:—

Scutorum, gladiorum, pilorum frenorum etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur. Nullum in Urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni non esset conducta domus: arma in villam Ocriculanam devecta Tiberi: domum in clivo Capitolino scutis refertam: plena omnia malleolorum ad Urbis incendia comparatorum. Haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt, quam quaesita. Laudabam equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompeii: sed dicam, ut sentio, iudices. Nimis multa audire coguntur, neque aliter

facere possunt ii, quibus tota commissa est respublica. Quin etiam fuit audiendus popa Licinius nescio qui de circo maximo: servos Milonis, apud se ebrios factos, sibi confessos esse, se de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio coniurasse, deinde postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret, Pompeio in hortos nuntiavit. Arcessor in primis; de amicorum sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram, in illius mei patriaeque custodis tanta suspicione, non metu exanimari, sed mirabar tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari.—CICERO.

1. Parse—congesta, referta, percussum, explesset, cave sis mentiare.

2. Explain—illud Cassianum: haec salutaris in iudicando littera: ante diem xiii Kalendas Februarias: Lex Plotia: movet me quippe lumen curiae: quid me reducem voluistis?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

ΗΡ. ὦ σχέτλι', οἵας ἤμπλακες ξυναόρου.
ΘΕ. ἀπωλόμεσθα πάντες, οὐ κείνη μόνη.
ΗΡ. ἀλλ' ᾐσθόμην μὲν, ὅμμ' ἰδὼν δακρυρροοῦν
κουράν τε καὶ πρόσωπον· ἀλλ' ἔπειθέ με
λέγων θυραῖον κῆδος ἐς τάφον φέρειν.
βίᾳ δὲ θυμοῦ τάσδ' ὑπερβαλὼν πύλας
ἔπινον ἀνδρὸς ἐν φιλοξένου δόμοις,
πράσσοντος οὕτω. κᾆτα κωμάζω κάρα
στεφάνοις πυκασθείς; ἀλλὰ σοῦ τὸ μὴ φράσαι,
κακοῦ τοσούτου δώματος προκειμένου.
ποῦ καί σφε θάπτει; ποῦ νιν εὑρήσω μολών;
ΘΕ. ὀρθὴν παρ' οἶμον, ἢ 'πὶ Λάρισσαν φέρει,
τύμβον κατόψει ξεστὸν ἐκ προαστίου.
ΗΡ. ὦ πολλὰ τλᾶσα καρδία ψυχή τ' ἐμὴ,
νῦν δεῖξον οἷον παῖδά σ' ἡ Τιρυνθία
Ἡλεκτρυόνος ἐγείνατ' Ἀλκμήνη Διί.
δεῖ γάρ με σῶσαι τὴν θανοῦσαν ἀρτίως
γυναῖκα κεἰς τόνδ' αὖθις ἱδρῦσαι δόμον
Ἄλκηστιν, Ἀδμήτῳ θ' ὑπουργῆσαι χάριν.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ᾐδεῖτο, ἀπώσασθαι, ἤμπλακες κατόψει, ἐγείνατο, μεθῇ, διεμάχου.

2. Which of the characters in the *Alcestis* were represented by the Protagonist?

3. What causes made the poetry of Euripides so popular?

Translate:—

Ch. Modo mi advenienti nugator quidam occessit obviam,
Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta; is mille numum se aureum
Meo datu tibi ferre et gnato Lesbonico aibat meo;
Quem ego nec, qui esset, noram, neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius.
Sed quid rides? *Ca.* Meo allegatu venit, quasi qui aurum mihi

Ferret abs te, quod darem tuae gnatae dotem: ut filius
Tuus, quando illi a me darem, esse adlatum id abs te crederet,
Neu qui rem ipsam posset intellegere, thesaurum tuum
Me esse penes, et eum a me lege populi patrium posceret.
Ch. Scite edepol! *Ca.* Megaronides communis hoc meus et tuus
Benevolens commentust. *Ch.* Quin collaudo consilium et probo.
Ly. Quid ego ineptus, dum sermonem vereor interrumpere,
Solus sto, nec, quod conatus sum agere, ago? Homines alloquar.
Ch. Quis hic est, qui huc ad nos incedit? *Ly.* Charmidem socerum suum
Lysiteles salutat. *Ch.* Di dent tibi, Lysiteles, quae velis.
Ca. Non ego sum salute dignus? *Ly.* Imo salve, Callicles.
Hunc priorem aequom est me habere. Tunica propior pallio est.
Ch. Deos volo consilia vostra nostra recte vortere.
Filiam meam tibi desponsam esse audio. *Ly.* Nisi tu nevis.
Ch. Imo haud nolo. *Ly.* Sponden' ergo tuam gnatam uxorem mihi?
Ch. Spondeo, et mille auri Philippum dotis. *Ly.* Dotem nihil moror.
Ch. Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est, quam dat tibi.
Postremo, quod vis, non duces, nisi illud, quod non vis, feres.
Ca. Ius hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro.
Istac lege filiam tuam sponden mi uxorem dari?
Ch. Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo itidem.

PLAUTUS.

1. In what metre is this passage composed? Mark the feet in the first line.

2. What did the Romans mean by the term 'stipulatio'?

3. Quote what Megaronides says of the 'urbani adsidui cives, quos scurras vocant.'

4. From what Greek comedy did Plautus borrow the *Trinummus*?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

The troops started just after sunset, expecting to cover the distance in a little more than an hour. But the night was black; they soon lost the path and wandered about in the darkness nearly five hours before reaching the enemy's camp. At last, about midnight, they came unexpectedly on the outermost line of defence. This consisted of a deep and wide moat full of water. The noise which was made in crossing this gave the alarm; in a moment the camp was awake, and lighted up with the blaze of torches. The enemy refreshed by sleep, and protected by their fortifications, held a great advantage and hurled from all sides a storm of missiles on their assailants. The latter, exhausted by their long march, discouraged by the failure of their plans, and dazed by the sudden glare and tumult, nevertheless continued to fight with the stubborn valour of their race.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

On dépend servilement d'un serrurier et d'un menuisier, selon ses besoins : pour lui, s'il faut limer, il a une lime ; une scie, s'il faut scier, et des tenailles, s'il faut arracher. Imaginez, s'il est possible, quelques outils qu'il n'ait pas, et meilleurs et plus commodes à son gré que ceux mêmes dont les ouvriers se servent : il en a de nouveaux et d'inconnus, qui n'ont point de nom, productions de son esprit, et dont il a presque oublié l'usage.

Nul ne se peut comparer à lui pour faire en peu de temps et sans peine un travail fort inutile. Il faisait dix pas pour aller de son lit dans sa garde-robe, il n'en fait plus que neuf par la manière dont il a su tourner sa chambre : combien de pas épargnés dans le cours d'une vie ! Ailleurs l'on tourne la clef, l'on pousse contre, ou l'on tire à soi, et une porte s'ouvre : quelle fatigue ! voilà un mouvement de trop qu'il sait s'épargner ; et comment ? c'est un mystère qu'il ne révèle point. Il est, à la vérité, un grand maître pour le ressort et pour le mécanique, pour celle du moins dont tout le monde se passe.

Or,

Der langsame eiserne Perpendikelschlag, gleichsam das Hin- und Hermähen der an die Uhr gehangenen Eisen-Sense der Zeit — das äussere Windstossen an den Thurm — das einsame Gepolter der neun lebendigen Menschen — die seltsamen Beleuchtungen, die die getragene Laterne durch die oberste Empore hinunter in die Stuhlreihen flattern liess, in deren jeder ein gelber Todter andächtig sitzen konnte, o wsei auf der Kanzel einer stehen — und die Erwartung, dass bei jedem Tritte Flitte verscheiden und als bleicher Schein durch die Kirche fliegen könne — — das alles jagte wie ein banger Traum den Notar im düstern Lande der Schatten und Schrecken umher, dass er ordentlich von Todten auferstand, als er aus dem schmalen Thurme unter den offenen Sternenhimmel hinaustrat, wo droben Auge an Auge, Leben an Leben funkelte und die Welt weiter machte.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

'To-day,' she writes on the 9th of December, 1834, 'I have been warming myself at every fireside in the village. It is a round which Mimi and I often make, and in which I take pleasure. To-day we have been seeing sick people, and holding forth on doses and sick-room drinks. "Take this, do that"; and they attend to us just as if we were the doctor. We prescribed shoes for a little thing who was amiss from having gone barefoot ; to the brother, who, with a bad headache, was lying quite flat, we prescribed a pillow ; the pillow did him good, but I am afraid it will hardly cure him. He is at the beginning of a bad feverish cold : and these poor people live in the filth of their hovels like animals in their stable ; the bad air poisons them. When I come home to Le Cayla, I seem to be in a palace.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The shy man.
2. The English character in revolutionary epochs.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The topics and purveyors of rural gossip.
2. Was the life of Samson a success or failure? Close your essay with an epitaph for him.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

1. Construct a rectangle, having one side $4\frac{1}{2}$ cms. long, equal in area to a square, whose side is $3\frac{1}{2}$ cms. long, and measure the other side.

2. On a line, 4 cms. long, construct all the possible triangles whose sides are in the ratio $3 : 4 : 5$.

3. Construct an equilateral triangle equal in area to three-fifths of the area of an equilateral triangle constructed on a line $4\frac{1}{2}$ cms. long.

Theoretical.

4. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal, respectively, to two angles of the other, and a similarly placed side in each equal, prove that the triangles are congruent.

5. Prove geometrically that the square constructed on the sum of two lines is equal to the sum of the squares on the lines together with twice the rectangle contained by them.

6. If any chord MPN of a circle is drawn through a fixed point P inside the circle, prove that the rectangle $MP \,.\, PN$ under its segments is constant.

7. A line DE parallel to the base AB of a triangle ABC meets the sides in the points D, E: prove $AC : CD = BC : CE$.

8. Prove that the areas of triangles with an angle in each equal are to one another as the rectangles under the containing sides.

9. If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides containing the equal angles proportional, prove that the triangles are similar.

10. Prove that any rectilinear figure on the base of a right-angled triangle is equal in area to the sum of the areas of the similar figures similarly described on the sides containing the right angle.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. If $x + y + z = 0$, prove that

$$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 2y^2z^2 - 2z^2x^2 - 2x^2y^2 = 0.$$

2. Find factors of the expression

$$x^4 - 3x^2y^2 + y^4.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{x+8}=3.$$

4. Find values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$x+y=9, \quad x^2+y^2-xy=27.$$

5. If α and β are the roots of the equation

$$ax^2+2bx+c=0,$$

prove

$$\alpha+\beta=-\frac{2b}{a},$$

$$\alpha\beta=\frac{c}{a}.$$

6. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\dfrac{a}{a^2-b^2}+\dfrac{1}{a+b}}{\dfrac{b^2}{a^2-b^2}-\dfrac{b}{a-b}-\dfrac{2a}{a+b}}.$$

7. At what time between 3 and 4 o'clock are the hands of a watch at right angles to each other?

8. Find the simple interest on £1095 7*s.* 10*d.* for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

9. Find the value of

$$\frac{\sqrt{21}-\sqrt{14}-\sqrt{6}+3}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}}$$

to three places of decimals.

10. Find values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=\frac{1}{a+b};$$

$$\frac{x}{b}-\frac{y}{a}=\frac{1}{c}.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[A.]

1. Translate :—

τούτων δὲ μάρτυρας παρείχοντο τοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ ἄλλους τῶν συμπλεόντων πολλούς. τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἔπειθον τὸν δῆμον· ἐβούλοντο δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι ἀνιστάμενοι· ἔδοξε δὲ ἀναβαλέσθαι εἰς ἑτέραν ἐκκλησίαν (τότε γὰρ ὀψὲ ἦν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἂν καθεώρων)· τὴν

δὲ βουλὴν προβουλεύσασαν εἰσενεγκεῖν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ οἱ ἄνδρες κρίνοιντο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο Ἀπατούρια, ἐν οἷς οἵ τε πατέρες καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς σύνεισι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. οἱ οὖν περὶ τὸν Θηραμένη παρεσκεύασαν ἀνθρώπους μέλανα ἱμάτια ἔχοντας καὶ ἐν χρῷ κεκαρμένους πολλοὺς ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἑορτῇ, ἵνα πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἥκοιεν, ὡς δὴ συγγενεῖς ὄντες τῶν ἀπολωλότων, καὶ Καλλίξεινον ἔπεισαν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ κατηγορεῖν τῶν στρατηγῶν. XENOPHON.

2. Parse—*παρείχοντο, καθεώρων, παρεσκεύασαν, κεκαρμένους.*

3. Give a brief account of the Apaturia.

4. (*a*) What do you know of Theramenes?

(*b*) What part was played by Euryptolemus in the trial of the generals?

5. Give the English of—*δημοσιεῦσαι, ἐπὶ τεύχους ἀλφίτων, προθεῖναι τὴν διαψήφισιν, ναυαγοί.*

[B.]

1. Translate:—

Non hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,
Monstrumve submisere Colchi
Maius Echioniaeve Thebae.

Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit;
Luctere, multa proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem geretque
Proelia coniugibus loquenda.

Karthagini iam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos: occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis Hasdrubale interempto:

Nil Claudiae non perficient manus,
Quas et benigno numine Iuppiter
Defendit et curae sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.

HORACE.

2. Write out the first stanza, marking feet and quantities.

3. Explain the allusions in the first and third stanzas.

4. Parse and give the principal parts of—vinci, crevit, luctere, interempto.

5. (*a*) Whom does Horace call *Dircaeus cycnus*? Why?

(*b*) Give the Latin for—Tivoli, Tiber (marking quantities).

(*c*) How does Horace describe the immortality of his fame?

(*d*) Nutricis extra limen Apuliae.—Discuss the reading.

6. (*a*) Purpurarum sidere clarior usus.—Comment on the mode of expression.

(*b*) Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcent animae fata superstiti.

Translate. Describe the ode in which this couplet occurs.

(*c*) Give the Latin for—Thracian, torch, brazen, golden haired.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

The sudden invasion of an enemy overthrows such as are not on their guard; but they who foresee the war, and prepare themselves for it before it breaks out, stand, without difficulty, the first and the fiercest onset. I learned this important lesson long ago; and never trusted to fortune, even while she seemed to be at peace with me. The riches, the honours, the reputation, and all the advantages which she poured upon me, I placed so that she might snatch them away without giving me any disturbance. No man suffers by bad fortune but he who has been deceived by good.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

I.

Translate into English:—

Le général Eblé parla à ses hommes, leur dit que le sort de l'armée était en leurs mains, leur communiqua ses nobles sentiments, et en obtint la promesse du dévouement le plus absolu. Il fallait, par un froid qui était tout à coup redevenu des plus vifs, travailler dans l'eau toute la nuit et toute la journée du lendemain, au milieu d'énormes glaçons, peut-être sous les boulets de l'ennemi, sans une heure de repos, en prenant à peine le temps d'avaler, au lieu de pain, de viande et d'eau-de-vie, un peu de bouillie sans sel. C'était à ce prix que l'armée pouvait être sauvée. Tous ces pontonniers le promirent à leur général, et on va voir comment ils tinrent parole. Le 26, le corps d'Oudinot passa, puis la garde à pied et ce qui restait de la garde à cheval. En même temps, Eblé et ses pontonniers achevaient la construction d'un deuxième pont destiné à l'artillerie et aux voitures.

Or,

Graf Dürande, der gute alte Commandant von Marseille, sass einsam frierend an einem kalt stürmenden Octoberabende bei dem schlecht eingerichteten Kamine seiner prachtvollen Commandantenwohnung und rückte immer näher und näher zum Feuer, während die Kutschen zu einem grossen Balle in der Strasse vorüber rollten und sein Kammerdiener Basset, der zugleich sein liebster Gesellschafter war, im Vorzimmer heftig schnarchte. Auch im südlichen Frankreich ist es nicht immer warm, dachte der alte Herr und schüttelte mit dem Kopfe, die

Menschen bleiben auch da nicht immer jung, aber die lebhafte gesellige Bewegung nimmt so wenig Rücksicht auf das Alter, wie die Baukunst auf den Winter. Was sollte er, der Chef aller Invaliden, die damals die Besatzung von Marseille und seinen Forts ausmachten, mit seinem hölzernen Beine auf dem Balle; nicht einmal die Lieutenants seines Regiments waren zum Tanze zu brauchen.

II.

Translate into French *or* German:—

But in that hour another voice was heard. 'Soldiers,' said Alexander to the armies of Russia, 'your valour and your perseverance have brought you from the Oka to the Rhine. We are about to enter a country with which we are waging a sanguinary and obstinate war. The enemy, entering our empire, brought on us great evils, but suffered for it an awful punishment. Let us not take example by them; cruelty and ferocity cannot be pleasing in the eyes of a merciful God. Let us forgive their deeds, and render them, not vengeance and hatred, but friendship and a hand stretched out for peace. Such is the lesson taught by our holy faith. Soldiers, I trust that by your moderation in the enemy's country you will conquer as much by generosity as by arms.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. Andrew Fairservice.
2. The clan-system in the Highlands.
3. Ballads founded on womanly devotion and constancy.
4. Why do most of our ballads belong to the Scottish Border?

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

1. On a line 5 cms. long construct a rectangle equal in area to a rectangle whose sides are $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cms., and measure the length of its other side.

2. Draw a direct common tangent to two circles, whose radii are 4 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cms., and whose centres are $6\frac{1}{2}$ cms. apart; and measure its length.

3. Draw any rectilinear figure having five sides, and on any line inside it, shorter than and parallel to one of its sides, construct a similar figure.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

5. In any triangle, prove that the square on the side opposite an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares on the sides containing the acute angle by twice the rectangle contained by one of the latter lines and the projection of the other on it.

6. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line is drawn dividing the circle into two segments, prove that the angles made by the last line with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

7. If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and the angles opposite a pair of homologous sides in each equal, prove that the angles opposite the other pair of homologous sides are either equal or supplementary.

8. Prove the method for constructing a figure equal in area to one given rectilinear figure and similar to another.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Simplify

$$\left\{1 - \frac{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2}{4(ab + cd)^2}\right\} \div \{(a + b)^2 - (c - d)^2\}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x - 6}{5} - \frac{x - 4}{9} - \frac{3x}{13} = 0.$$

3. The difference of the squares of two consecutive numbers is 15: find the numbers.

4. Solve the equation

$$(x-1)(x-2)+(x-2)(x-4)=6(2x-5).$$

5. A man sends a boy into the market to buy a shilling's worth of oranges. The boy having eaten two, the man pays at the rate of one penny for fifteen more than the market price: how many did the man get for his money?

6. Find x and y from the equations

$$\frac{x^2}{y}+\frac{y^2}{x}=18, \quad x+y=12.$$

7. Find to three places of decimals the value of

$$\frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11+6\sqrt{2}}}.$$

8. Find the cost of lining a cistern, 10 ft. 3 in. long, 6 ft. 6 in. broad, and 5 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, with lead, at £2 2*s.* per cwt., which weighs 8 lb. per sq. foot.

9. Find the simple interest on £225 12*s.* 6*d.* from Sept. 29 to Dec. 25, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

10. A merchant has teas worth 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. respectively, which he mixes in the proportion of 2 lbs. of the latter to 1 lb. of the former. How much will he gain or lose per cent. by selling the mixture at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.?

MR. ALTON.

LATIN.

Translate into English:—

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
Seu tu querellas sive geris iocos
Seu rixam et insanos amores
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,

Quocumque lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die,
Descende, Corvino iubente
Promere languidiora vina.

Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
Sermonibus, te negleget horridus:
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Saepe mero caluisse virtus.

Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves
Plerumque duro ; tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum iocoso
Consilium retegis Lyaeo.

HORACE.

1. Complete the lines :—
   (*a*) Dis te minorem ——
   (*b*) Multa Dircaeum ——
   (*c*) Raro antecedentem ——
2. Who were Quirinus, Scopas, Daunus, Alyattes?
3. Parse—*collata, regnanto, sensere, mentito.*

GREEK.

Translate into English :—

τῷ δ' αὐτῷ χρόνῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς εἰς τὸ Κορυφάσιον τῶν Εἱλώτων ἀφεστῶτας ἐκ Μαλέας ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν καὶ ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ Τραχινίᾳ Ἀχαιοὶ τοὺς ἐποίκους, ἀντιτεταγμένων πάντων πρὸς Οἰταίους πολεμίους ὄντας, προέδοσαν, ὥστε ἀπολέσθαι αὐτῶν πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους σὺν τῷ ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἁρμοστῇ Λαβώτῃ. καὶ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἔληγεν οὗτος, ἐν ᾧ καὶ Μῆδοι ἀπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως ἀποστάντες πάλιν προσεχώρησαν αὐτῷ. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους ὁ ἐν Φωκαίᾳ νεὼς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἐνεπρήσθη πρηστῆρος ἐμπεσόντος.—XENOPHON.

1. Parse—*ἀφεστῶτας, ἀφῆκαν, προέδοσαν, ἀπολέσθαι, ἐνεπρήσθη.*
2. Where were Malea, Heraclea, Sestos?
3. State what you know about Alcibiades, Conon, Callicratidas.

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

Quand il descendait l'escalier, il appuyait sur les marches la courbe de son bec, levait la patte droite, puis la gauche ; et elle avait peur qu'une telle gymnastique ne lui causât des étourdissements. Il devint malade, ne pouvait plus parler ni manger. C'était sous sa langue une épaisseur, comme en ont les poules quelquefois. Elle le guérit, en arrachant cette pellicule avec ses ongles. M. Paul, un jour, eut l'imprudence de lui souffler aux narines la fumée d'un cigare ; une autre fois que M^me^ Lormeau l'agaçait du bout de son ombrelle, il en happa la virole ; enfin, il se perdit.

Translate into French :—

She sat and watched Airey stroll off down Regent Street, his hands in his pockets (he never would carry a stick) and his head bent a little forward, as his custom was. 'What is he thinking?' she asked herself. What would he think when he realized the freak into which she had led him? He might turn very bitter—not with her, but with himself. The enjoyment into which he had been betrayed might now, in a reaction of feeling, seem the merest folly. How should she argue that it had not been? What would any sober judgment on it say? Peggy drove back to Danes Inn in an anxious and depressed state.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

But the good knight looking over the river perceived about two hundred Spanish horse making straight for the bridge, which they would have gained with little resistance; and that would have been the total destruction of the French army. He desired his companion to go and collect some men as quickly as possible to defend the bridge, or they would all be lost, and promised to do his best to keep the enemy in play till his return. He then went lance in hand to the bridge, on the other side of which were the Spaniards already prepared to pass; but he, levelling his lance, charged those who were already on the bridge, so that three or four of them were overthrown and fell into the water. This done, he was so fiercely assailed that had he not been an excellent knight he could not have checked them. But, backing his horse against the barrier of the bridge, that they might not get in his rear, he defended himself so well with his sword that the Spaniards thought he was more than man. And he maintained his post till Le Basco, his companion, arrived with about a hundred men-at-arms, who made the Spaniards abandon the bridge.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Popular ideals of heroism as illustrated in popular legend.

Trinity Term, 1908.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

MAY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Find the value of $6{\cdot}7\dot{6} \times {\cdot}0\dot{5}$, and of ${\cdot}0\dot{9} \div {\cdot}0\dot{4}$.

2. How many yards of matting $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide would be sufficient to cover a floor $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $27\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Could it be put on without waste?

3. If 6 horses can plough $17\frac{1}{3}$ acres in 4 days, how many acres can 54 horses plough in $2\frac{1}{4}$ days?

4. Find the interest on £347 10*s.* for 219 days at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. Find the square root of ·000729

6. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\left(\frac{x}{1+x}+\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \div \left(\frac{x}{1+x}+\frac{1-x}{x}\right).$$

7. Divide $x^{-1}-y^{-1}$ by $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}-y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

8. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x+1}{29}-\frac{402-3x}{12}=9-\frac{471-6x}{2}.$$

9. Solve the equation $\sqrt{(12+x)}=2+\sqrt{x}$.

10. Solve the equations

$$3x-7y=7.$$
$$11x+5y=87.$$

MR. ROBERTS.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

[N.B.—*Answer* SIX *questions.*]

1. Give some account of the trade-winds.

2. Write a brief description of Australia, noting its main physica features.

3. Sketch, in brief outline, the principal natural features of India.

4. Name the southern counties of England, giving the names of their principal rivers and towns.

5. Write a short account of Ireland in 1641.

6. Who were the Lollards, Cranmer, Wyatt, Raleigh, Hampden?

7. Summarize the history of England during the reign of Charles I.

8. Note, with dates, the most important events in the period 1745–1801.

9. Where are Surat, Ragusa, Capri, Kimberley, Guatemala?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Take heed that you make no mistake.
2. Let us die rather than surrender.
3. They fought until their leader was slain.
4. He is collecting as large forces as possible.
5. It is the business of all to guard the state.
6. Cicero accused Catiline of conspiracy.
7. He came to Rome when he was twenty years of age.
8. He ought not to have concealed this from his friend.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

Great was the alarm in England. Queen Elizabeth appeared on horseback before the militia and vowed to die for her people. The city of London alone equipped thirty-eight ships; and the whole fleet amounted to one hundred and ninety-one vessels. Under Admiral Howard served the best sailors of the age. On the 31st of July the Spanish fleet appeared off the English coasts. Severely handled by the elements, incessantly harassed by the English and their fireships, it was almost entirely destroyed. The remainder of this formidable armament, driven by the storm, sailed round the Scotch and Irish coasts in order to avoid encountering the enemy in the Channel, and with great difficulty reached the Spanish seaports.

[B.]

Translate into English :—

Lorsque j'arrivai à Paris, je les trouvai échauffés sur une dispute la plus mince qui se puisse imaginer; il s'agissait de la réputation d'un vieux poète grec, dont, depuis deux mille ans, on ignore la patrie aussi bien que le temps de sa mort. Les deux partis avouaient que c'était un poète excellent ; il n'était question que du plus ou du moins de mérite qu'il fallait lui attribuer. Chacun en voulait donner le taux ; mais parmi ces distributeurs de réputation, les uns faisaient meilleur poids que les autres : voilà la querelle. Si quelqu'un, disais-je en moi-même, était assez étourdi pour aller, devant un de ces défenseurs du poète grec, attaquer la réputation de quelque honnête citoyen, il ne serait pas mal relevé ! et je crois que ce zèle, si délicat sur la réputation des morts, s'embraserait bien pour défendre celle des vivants !

Or,—

Bald erschütterte eine Explosion die Luft, bald folgten rasch nach einander weniger starke Schläge, wie Trommelwirbel, welche zuweilen von einem betäubenden Getöse unterbrochen wurden, bald floss alles zusammen in ein dumpfes Dröhnen, wie der Donner, wenn ein Gewitter in voller Gewalt ausbricht, und eben der Regen anfängt herabzuströmen. Alle sagten, das Bombardement sei schrecklich stark. Der Offizier trieb den Burschen an, um so schnell als möglich anzukommen. Ein grosser Zug russischer Bauerwagen kam ihm entgegen, welche Proviant nach Sewastopol gebracht hatten und jetzt mit kranken und verwundeten Soldaten in grauen Mänteln, Matrosen in schwarzen Röcken, Freiwilligen mit roten Mützen und langbärtigen Landsturmleuten angefüllt war.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The British Constitution.
2. Scenery in Ireland.
3. Modern Germany.
4. Modern Fiction.
5. Shakespeare.

MIDSUMMER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the result of multiplying $12x^2 + 5x - 3$ by $6x^2 - 5x - 6$, and dividing the product by $9x^2 + 4x - 2$.

2. Show that $x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 - y^2$, $2xy$ are possible sides of a right-angled triangle.

3. Solve the equation

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(4x - 3\tfrac{1}{3}) - \frac{6x - 5}{5} = 5x + 6\tfrac{1}{3}.$$

4. Divide

$$(b - c)(x^2 - yz) + (c - a)(y^2 - zx)(a - b)(z^2 - xy) \quad \text{by} \quad x + y + z.$$

5. Solve the equations $3x - \frac{y}{3} + 4 = 0.$

$$\frac{x}{3} - 3y = 44.$$

6. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{\dfrac{a}{a-b} - \dfrac{b}{a+b}}{\dfrac{a}{b} + \dfrac{b}{a}} - \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}.$$

7. Find to the nearest penny the total interest on £635 14*s*. 6*d*. for two years at £3 13*s*. 6*d*. per cent. per annum.

8. If tea be sold at 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb., and there is a gain of 20 per cent., what is the cost price?

Mix teas at 1*s*. 8*d*. and 3*s*. 4*d*. per lb. so that by selling the mixture at 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb. there will be a gain of 20 per cent.

9. Find the value to two places of decimals of

$$\frac{3457{\cdot}05 \times {\cdot}016}{30{\cdot}03}.$$

10. Extract the square root of 91754·3 to two places of decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ALTON.

1. Mention the more important towns which you would pass travelling from Dublin to Cork, and from Dublin to Galway.

2. What are the chief ports of the Mediterranean?

3. Mention the principal rivers of Africa, describing their courses.

4. Where are the chief gold, diamond, and oil-fields of the world?

5. Where are—Mechlin, Lubeck, Memel, Trebizond, Mogador, Vancouver, Berber, Patiala, Galveston, Truxillo?

6. What events led to the first invasion of Ireland by the English?

7. Give the date and the chief provisions of the Magna Carta, the Constitutions of Clarendon, and Poynings' Law.

8. Describe briefly the early struggle between the French and English in India.

9. Mention the chief battles of the Peninsular War.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

I presume I have said enough to show why this war was in its very nature unavoidable; and by its magnitude, highly dangerous. It remains that I seem called upon to speak in reference to the choice of a commander for this war, and his appointment over affairs of such importance. I could wish, citizens, that you were possessed of such a supply of valiant and upright men as to render it a question of difficulty with you what general in particular you should decide upon investing with the command of so important affairs, and so important a war. But as Pompey is now the only man who has surpassed by his military talents, not only the glory of those generals who are flourishing at the present day, but also of all that we read of in the records of ancient times, what is there to make the mind of any man waver on this question?

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

C'est vers le milieu de la rue Saint-Lazare que s'élèvent les hôtels jumeaux de MM. Jandidier, deux financiers célèbres qui, dépouillés du prestige de leurs millions, seraient encore des hommes remarquables. —Que n'en peut-on dire autant de tous! Ces deux hôtels, qui lors de leur achèvement, il y a quelques années, firent pousser à la presse des cris d'admiration, sont absolument distincts l'un de l'autre, mais disposés habilement de façon à n'en faire qu'un au besoin. Quand MM. Jandidier donnent une fête, ils font enlever les épaisses cloisons mobiles, et leurs salons sont alors des plus beaux qu'il y ait à Paris. Magnificence princière, merveilleuse entente du comfort, hospitalité pleine de prévenances, tout contribue à rendre ces fêtes des plus courues et des plus recherchées qu'il soit.

Or,

Wie von einer plötzlichen Entkräftung überfallen, lehnte er sich gegen den Stamm des Feigenbaumes. Ein Gefühl der Scham machte es ihm unmöglich, die Augen zu ihr zu erheben. Und weil er nicht aufblickte, sah er den hinreissenden, aus Mitleid und Schalkhaftigkeit gepaarten Ausdruck nicht, mit dem sie ihr Gesicht tief, ganz tief zu ihm herniederbeugte. Nur die Worte vernahm er, die sie in sein Ohr flüsterte, leise und mit einem halben Lachen, weil sie nicht wusste, dass sie zu einem Manne sprach, der das Lachen nicht verstand, weil sie jetzt wirklich nur ein glücklich-thörichtes Kind war, das sich einbildete, der Mann da wäre eigentlich halb und halb schon Christ, und weil sie nicht ahnte, dass sich in seiner Seele das Bewusstsein einer untergehenden Welt aufbäumte.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

The unhappy man left his country for ever. The howl of contumely followed him across the sea, up the Rhine, over the Alps; it gradually waxed fainter; it died away; those who had raised it began to ask each other, what, after all, was the matter about which they had been so clamorous, and wished to invite back the criminal whom they had just chased from them. His poetry became more popular than it had ever been; and his complaints were read with tears by thousands and tens of thousands who had never seen his face.

DUTCH.

MR. HAHN.

1. Translate into English:—

Laten wij eene wandeling door de hoofdstad der Kaap Kolonie doen. Kaapstad is de meest bevolkte stad der geheele Kolonie, de zetel van het Gouvernement en de vergaderplaats der beide Huizen van het Parlement. Het aantal inwoners bedraagt ongeveer 60,000, doch als men de bevolking der voorsteden mederekent, is het geheele aantal zeker wel 90,000. Tafelberg vormt den achtergrond der vallei, waarin de stad gebouwd is, en aan weerszijden hebben we Duivels Piek en Leeuwen Kop. De meeste huizen hebben platte daken en geven niet veel bijzonders te aanschouwen. De voornaamste straten loopen evenwijdig aan elkander van den berg tot de zee, en worden rechthoekig doorsneden door andere van mindere breedte. De hoofdstraat is Adderley-straat, of de „Heerengracht," zooals ze vroeger heette. Hier vinden we aan den linker kant het spoorweg-station, de Koopmans-Beurs (onlangs afgebroken om plaats te maken voor en nieuw post- en telegraafkantoor), de gebouwden van de Standard Bank, en hooger op de ruime Hollandsche Gereformeerde Kerk.

2. Vertail in zuiver Nederlandsch:—

A farmer and his son were returning home one day after having bought an ass at a fair, which the father was leading by a thong, while the son walked by his side. They met a traveller who said, 'That's a

fine state of affairs. This fellow has an ass, and walks beside it instead of riding on it.' 'That man is indeed right,' replied the farmer, and accordingly mounted the ass.

Soon after they met a second traveller, who said, 'Friend, are you not ashamed of yourself? You are riding on the ass, while your poor little son has to walk! You are much stronger than he.'

The farmer was anxious to listen to good advice, and dismounted, while the little boy now got on to the ass's back, and his father walked beside him.

MR. CULVERWELL.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Your favourite study, game, or author.
2. The choice of a profession.
3. Practical ways of showing unselfishness.
4. Should men and women have a common University Education?

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. How may the Earth's radius be found?

2. Given the meridian altitudes of a circumpolar star, show how the latitude of the place of observation may be calculated.

3. Explain the phases of the Moon.

4. Draw a diagram showing how the duration of twilight at a given time in a given place may be found.

5. How may the longitude of a ship at sea be found?

6. How is the parallax of the Moon found?

7. Assuming that the interval between two successive oppositions of Saturn is 378 days, find the planet's periodic time.

8. State Kepler's laws.

9. What do you know of comets and of meteors?

10. What observations enable us to find the periodic time of the Sun's rotation about its axis?

ETHICS AND LOGICS.

MR. MACRAN.

[*Senior Sophister Candidates are required to answer questions* 1–6 *inclusive; Degree Candidates questions* 3–8 *inclusive.*]

1. Explain what Locke means by the following terms:—Idea, Perception, Knowledge, Reality of Knowledge, Certainty of Knowledge, Truth.

2. How far does our Intuitive Knowledge extend with regard to (*a*) Coexistence, (*b*) Real Existence, (*c*) Identity and Diversity?

3. Stewart accepts Butler's account of the basis of Moral Obligation? What other views on this question does he cite, and how does he refute them?

4. Explain the general nature of Argument from Analogy, and show its limitation.
State precisely the fundamental argument of Butler's *Analogy*.

5. State the general problem of Freewill and Necessity.
Butler professes that his argument is not affected by this question? Does he make any attempt to answer the general problem?

6. Butler refers to two arguments by which the connexion of Happiness with Virtue might be established?
Is there any weakness in these arguments?

7. Butler distinguishes two ethical methods?
Which does he employ himself?
What is the weakness of this method?

8. How does Butler dispose of the fundamental ethical principle of Hobbes?

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. WILKINS.

(*Senior Sophister Trinity Term Examination.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Poetry of Dante.
2. The Character of Johnson.
3. More's methods of dealing with 'The Unemployed.'
4. The Utopians' notions of Warfare.

(*For Supplemental B.A. Degree.*)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Fool in King Lear.
2. The slanderer Edmund, and his resemblance to Iago.
3. Oswald.
4. England's duty to India.
5. The colonization of the sixteenth century.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Explain what is meant by the term 'couple.'
Two couples act on a rigid body, and keep it in equilibrium: find the conditions which must exist.

2. How many cubic feet of water will an engine of 200 H. P. raise in 2 hours from a depth of 300 feet?

3. Explain how to use Atwood's machine to show that a body acted on by a constant force moves with a constant acceleration.

4. Find the kinetic energy measured in foot-pounds of a cannon-ball of mass 30 lbs. discharged with a velocity of 300 feet per second.

5. A stream runs with a velocity of 1 mile per hour.

(*a*) Find in what direction a swimmer whose velocity is 2 miles per hour should start in order to cross the stream perpendicularly.

(*b*) What direction should be taken in order to cross the stream in the shortest time?

6. Distinguish between 'whole' pressure and 'resultant' pressure.

The pressure of the atmosphere being $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per square inch, find the thrust on a horizontal area of 7 square feet placed in water at a depth of 32 feet.

7. A uniform rod is suspended by two vertical strings attached to its extremities, and half of it is immersed in water: if its specific gravity is 2·5, find the ratio of the magnitudes of the tensions.

8. A barometer stands at 30 inches. The vacuum above the mercury is perfect, and the area of the cross-section is a quarter of an inch.

If a quarter of a cubic inch of the external air be allowed to get into the barometer, and the mercury then falls 4 inches, what was the volume of the original vacuum?

9. Prove the relation between the distances of two conjugate foci from a double convex lens when the foci are on the axis of the lens.

10. Describe an astronomical telescope, and obtain an expression for its magnifying power.

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[1.]

Translate:—

τότε δὲ τοῦ Περικλέους ἔοικεν ὁ λοιμὸς λαβέσθαι λαβὴν οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ὥσπερ ἄλλων, οὐδὲ σύντονον, ἀλλὰ βληχρᾷ τινι νόσῳ καὶ μῆκος ἐν ποικίλαις ἐχούσῃ μεταβολαῖς διαχρωμένην τὸ σῶμα σχολαίως καὶ ὑπερείπουσαν τὸ φρόνημα τῆς ψυχῆς. ὁ γοῦν Θεόφραστος ἐν τοῖς Ἠθικοῖς διαπορήσας, εἰ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τρέπεται τὰ ἤθη καὶ κινούμενα τοῖς τῶν σωμάτων πάθεσιν ἐξίσταται τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἱστόρηκεν, ὅτι νοσῶν ὁ Περικλῆς ἐπισκοπουμένῳ τινὶ τῶν φίλων δείξειε περίαπτον ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν τῷ τραχήλῳ περιηρτημένον, ὡς σφόδρα κακῶς ἔχων, ὁπότε καὶ ταύτην ὑπομένοι τὴν ἀβελτερίαν.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse—*ἔοικεν, διαπορήσας, ἱστόρηκεν, δείξειε, περιηρτημένον.*

2. Who were—Anaxagoras, Cimon, Cratinus, Pheidias?

3. Give some specimens of Pericles' rhetoric.

[11.]

Translate:—

Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus arcis,
Qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus,
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relicti

Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvencis
Nec Cereri opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver
Regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
Primus vere rosam atque autumno carpere poma,
Et cum tristis hiemps etiamnum frigore saxa
Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi
Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse and give the meaning of—*iniussa, limite, extunderet, imposuere, terrebere.*

2. What is the Latin for—*burr, weevil, sling, ploughshare, shuttle*?

3. Where was Mycenae? What do you know about it?

(*For B.A. Degree Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

Οἶμαι δέ γε, ἔφη, καὶ πρότερον. Μηδέν, εἶπον, περὶ τούτου αὐτῷ μαχώμεθα, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διδάξωμεν, πότερον μελετητέον τοῦτο τῷ πλουσίῳ καὶ ἀβίωτον τῷ μὴ μελετῶντι, ἢ νοσοτροφία τεκτονικῇ μὲν καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τέχναις ἐμπόδιον τῇ προσέξει τοῦ νοῦ, τὸ δὲ Φωκυλίδου παρακέλευμα οὐδὲν ἐμποδίζει. Ναὶ μὰ τὸν Δία, ἦ δ' ὅς, σχεδόν γέ τι πάντων μάλιστα ἥ γε περαιτέρω γυμναστικῆς ἡ περιττὴ αὕτη ἐπιμέλεια τοῦ σώματος· καὶ γὰρ πρὸς οἰκονομίας καὶ πρὸς στρατείας καὶ πρὸς ἑδραίους ἐν πόλει ἀρχὰς δυσκολος.—PLATO.

1. Parse—*μελετητέον, ἀποκεκριμένον, καθεστηκυίᾳ.*

2. What is the Greek for—*dizziness, gullible, pedant*?

[II.]

Translate:—

Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector
Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus:
Non ego ventosae plebis suffragia venor
Inpensis cenarum et tritae munere vestis;
Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor.
Hinc illae lacrimae. 'Spissis indigna theatris
Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus'
Si dixi, 'rides' ait 'et Iovis auribus ista
Servas: fidis enim manare poetica mella
Te solum, tibi pulcher.' Ad haec ego naribus uti
Formido et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,
'Displicet iste locus' clamo et diludia posco.

HORACE.

1. Parse—*velis, tritae, secer, professus, oblitus.*

2. Complete the following lines :—

Non cuivis homini ——
Pauper enim non est ——
Segnius irritant ——
Omne tulit ——
Caelum, non animum ——

3. Who were Aristippus, Democritus, Archilochus, Agrippa ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

When Otho heard that all hope was lost, and that the battle by which the empire was decided had proved adverse, he took his resolution and called together the soldiers. It was not without difficulty that he calmed them. They clamoured in the frenzy of their courage and indignation, that the state could still be restored, that a prince, who still had his cohorts faithful, need not despair. Let him only keep his spirit; they would protect him and all would go well. The emperor thanked them, but added sadly that his life was not worth such a price. He had not begun the civil war, and he was unwilling to be accused of prolonging it. He desired neither revenge nor consolation, and they should hold it as a sign of his bravery, that on the approach of death he complained of no man.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

Pumpernickel stands in the midst of a happy valley through which sparkles the fertilising stream of the Pump. In some places the river is big enough to support a ferry boat, in others to turn a mill; in Pumpernickel itself, the great and renowned Victor Aurelius XIV built a magnificent bridge, on which his own statue rises, surrounded by water-nymphs and emblems of victory, peace, and plenty; he has his foot on the neck of a prostrate Turk; but, quite undisturbed by the agonies of that prostrate Mahometan, who writhes at his feet in the most ghastly manner, the Prince smiles blandly, and points with his truncheon in the direction of the Aurelius Platz, where he began to erect a new palace that would have been the wonder of his age, had the great-souled Prince but had funds to complete it.

[B.]

Translate:—

A chaque pas, la physionomie de la berge changeait. Ici, elle était noire et de longues planches flexibles la reliaient à d'énormes bateaux de charbon. Plus loin, on glissait sur des pelures de fruits; un goût frais de verger se mêlait à l'odeur de la vase, et, sous les grandes bâches entr'ouvertes de mombreuses barques amarrées, des amoncellements de pommes gardaient le vif, l'éclat de leurs couleurs campagnardes.

Tout à coup on avait l'impression d'un port de mer; c'était un encombrement de marchandises de toutes sortes, de bateaux à vapeur aux tuyaux courts, vides de fumée. Cela sentait bon le goudron, la houille, le voyage. Ensuite, l'espace se resserrant, un bouquet de grands arbres baignait dans l'eau de vieilles racines, et l'on pouvait se croire à vingt lieues de Paris ou à trois siècles en arrière.

De cette chaussée basse, la ville prenait une physionomie particulière. Les maisons paraissaient plus hautes de toute la profondeur de leur reflet, les passants plus nombreux, resserrés par la distance, et l'on voyait des rangées de têtes appuyées aux parapets des quais ou des ponts, sur des coudes paresseusement étales.

Or,

Kennen die Herren wohl einen gewissen Locke, und haben sie ihn gelesen? Vielleicht einmal, vor langer Zeit, obenhin, stellenweise, dabei mit wohlbewusster Superiorität auf den grossen Mann herabsehend, zudem in schlechter deutscher Tagelöhnerübersetzung:—denn dass die Kenntniss der neuern Sprachen in dem Masse zunähme, wie, dem Himmel sei's geklagt, die der alten abnimmt, merke ich noch nicht. Freilich haben sie auch keine Zeit auf solche alte Knasterbärte zu verwenden gehabt: ist doch sogar eine wirkliche und gründliche Kenntniss der Kantischen Philosophie höchstens nur noch in einigen, sehr wenigen, alten Köpfen zu finden . . . Leider, leider, leider! Denn das eben ist das Verderbliche solcher Universitätscelebritäten und jenes aus dem Munde ehrsamer Kollegen im Amte und hoffnungsvoller Aspiranten zu solchem emporsteigenden Kathederheldenruhmes, dass der guten, gläubigen, urteilslosen Jugend mittelmässige Köpfe, blosse Fabrikware der Natur, als grosse Geister, als Ausnahmen und Zierden der Menschheit angepriesen werden.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Give reasons for believing that heat is a form of energy, and explain how to determine how much work must be done in order to produce one calorie.

2. Describe the method by which you would determine the heat of combustion of a substance such as paraffin-wax.

3. Define 'magnetic declination' and 'magnetic dip.' Describe how you would measure the dip at a given place.

4. Explain what is meant by electric pressure and electric resistance. Explain how pressures may be compared by means of a high-resistance galvanometer.

5. State the laws of electro-magnetic induction, and explain how they are applied in the induction-coil to the production of great electric pressures.

6. Explain what is meant by 'selective absorption,' and describe experiments illustrative of it.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. A litre of ammonia gas is passed over heated copper oxide. Calculate the volume of nitrogen, and the weight of water formed.

2. Write the formula for urea. How may this substance be prepared synthetically? What is the action on urea of (*a*) nitric acid, (*b*) nitrous acid, (*c*) sodium hypobromite?

3. What is the relation between the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight? The specific heat of mercury is 0·032. Calculate its atomic weight.

4. You are given specimens of grape-sugar, starch, and cellulose. How would you identify the three substances? Write their formulæ.

5. What are the characteristic properties of the alkali metals? Describe the preparation, and write the formula of (*a*) the carbonate, (*b*) the bicarbonate, (*c*) the hydroxide of any one of them.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. A litre of ammonia gas is passed over heated copper oxide. Calculate the volume of nitrogen and the weight of water formed.

2. You are given specimens of grape-sugar, starch, and cellulose. How would you identify the three substances? Write their formulæ.

3. What is the relation between the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight? The specific heat of mercury is 0·032. Calculate its atomic weight.

4. How would you prepare the following substances from benzene:—nitrobenzene, aniline, phenol? Write the structural formulæ of these compounds.

5. What are the characteristic properties of the alkali metals? Describe the preparation and write the formula of (*a*) the carbonate, (*b*) the bicarbonate, (*c*) the hydroxide, of any one of them.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[*Only* TWO *questions to be attempted in each section.*]

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. Is popular election a good method of choosing (*a*) a President, (*b*) a Prime Minister, (*c*) a Judge?

2. 'Governments are not made but grow.'
Estimate the amount of truth in this proposition.

3. Is a fall in rent a national evil? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Compare monopoly prices with competitive prices in respect to (*a*) their height, (*b*) their stability.

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

5. Mention some of the more important 'rules for taxes on consumable commodities.'

6. Explain the meaning of 'over-issue of bank notes.' How far does the Act of 1844 prevent over-issue?

7. Estimate the merits of the East India Company as a political agency. What special obstacles to good government exist in the case of such a dependency as India?

8. Specify the dangers incident to a representative democracy, and notice any expedients by which they may be abated.

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

9. State the propositions which make up Malthus' theory of population. On what kind of evidence do they depend?

10. What is 'the produce theory of wages'? Notice some of the difficulties in this theory.

11. Enumerate the functions of the House of Commons. How far are they in actual working?

12. 'There is no distinction more vital to the practice of the British Constitution than the distinction between the Sovereign and the Crown.'
Explain and illustrate this statement.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Describe the transit instrument, and point out the conditions necessary for perfect adjustment.

2. Explain why the duration of daylight varies at a given place.

3. Explain why the heat of summer must be greater than that of spring, although the same altitudes and the same lengths of days occur.

4. How may latitude be found at sea?

5. By what observations may the distance of the Moon from the Earth be found?

6. How do we become aware of the precession of the equinoxes, and how is it explained?

7. How may the heights of lunar mountains be found?

8. Explain why more eclipses of the Moon than of the Sun are visible at a given place.

9. What do you know of the discovery of (*a*) Uranus, (*b*) Neptune, (*c*) Eros?

10. How is the velocity of light in empty space determined by observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites?

ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

1. How does Stewart enumerate the 'active principles,' and define them generally and severally?
Write a note on the *order* in which he arranges them.

2. What different explanations of the ground of moral obligation are mentioned by Stewart?
How does he criticize those with which he disagrees?

3. How does Butler trace the analogy between natural punishments and what religion teaches of a future state of punishment?

4. Sum up his arguments for the moral government of God in this world.

5. How does he explain the 'natural and original need of being improved by discipline'?

6. How does he employ analogy in answering objections 'against the wisdom, equity, and goodness of the divine government implied in the notion of religion'?

7. 'Benevolence and the want of it singly considered are in no sort the whole of Virtue and Vice.' How does Butler show this?

8. 'To place virtue in following nature is at best a loose way of talk.' How far is this true? What various meanings have been given to *nature* in this connexion?

9. How does Butler state the meaning and functions of *Conscience* or the *moral faculty*?

10. Is love of our enemies 'too hard a saying to be obeyed'?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Select *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Weakness of the old Colonial System.
2. The Dangers of an Oriental Empire.
3. 'The culminating point in Shakespeare's tragedy is reached when a woman's proven loyalty is powerless to set wrong right.'
4. The Dramatic Setting of *Lear*.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. A string 26 inches long, with its ends tied to two points in the same horizontal line 10 inches apart, supports a smooth light small pulley, to which a weight of 39 lbs. is attached. Find the tension of the string.

2. A uniform beam AB, 10 feet long, weighing 60 lbs., can turn about a smooth fixed hinge at A, and is held so that its centre is 3 feet below the level of A, by a string attached to B and pulled in a direction perpendicular to AB. Find the tension of the string and the direction of the reaction of the hinge.

3. What constant force will stop in a quarter of a mile a train of mass 150 tons, moving with a velocity of 30 miles per hour?

4. Prove the formula for the retardation when a particle of mass m is moving up a smooth inclined plane. Does the pressure of the particle on the plane depend on its velocity?

5. A stone is projected from the edge of a cliff so that initially the upward component of its velocity is 80 feet per second and the horizontal one 60: if it strikes the water in 8 seconds, find the height of the cliff, and the place where the stone strikes the water.

6. On the supposition that one side, 3 feet high by 4 feet broad, of a tank full of water is hinged at the top and bottom of one of its vertical sides, find the force which must be exerted at any point on the other vertical side to prevent the water escaping.

7. A sp. gr. bottle full of water weighs 44 grammes, and when some pieces of iron weighing 15·6 grammes in air are introduced into the bottle and the bottle again filled with water, the combined weight is 57·6 grammes: find the sp. gr. and volume of the iron.

8. Owing to some air having got into the vacuum of a mercurial barometer, it reads 29 when it ought to read 30, and 26·5 when it ought to read 27: what is the true pressure when this barometer reads 28?

9. Draw all the images which can be seen of, say, a figure 6 in two plane mirrors held at an angle of 60°.

10. A lens held at 6 inches from a candle-flame forms an image on a screen 12 inches from the lens. What sort of lens is it, and what is its focal length? If the candle-flame is 2 inches high, find the height of the image. Is it erect or inverted?

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate:—

λέγω δή· καίτοι οὐκ οἶδα ὁποίᾳ τόλμῃ ἢ ποίοις λόγοις χρώμενος ἐρῶ· καὶ ἐπιχειρήσω πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἄρχοντας πείθειν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν, ὡς ἄρ' ἃ ἡμεῖς αὐτοὺς ἐτρέφομέν τε καὶ ἐπαιδεύομεν, ὥσπερ ὀνείρατα ἐδόκουν ταῦτα πάντα πάσχειν τε καὶ γίγνεσθαι περὶ αὐτούς, ἦσαν δὲ τότε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὑπὸ γῆς ἐντὸς πλατταόμενοι καὶ τρεφόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰ ὅπλα αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ ἄλλη σκευὴ δημιουργουμένη, ἐπειδὴ δὲ παντελῶς ἐξειργασμένοι ἦσαν, ὡς ἡ γῆ αὐτοὺς μήτηρ οὖσα ἀνῆκε, καὶ νῦν δεῖ ὡς περὶ μητρὸς καὶ τροφοῦ τῆς χώρας ἣν ἡ εἰσὶ βουλεύεσθαί τε καὶ ἀμύνειν αὐτούς, ἐάν τις ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἴῃ, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὡς ἀδελφῶν ὄντων καὶ γηγενῶν διανοεῖσθαι. οὐκ ἐτός, ἔφη, πάλαι ᾐσχύνου τὸ ψεῦδος λέγειν.—PLATO.

1. Give renderings from Plato's *Republic* for—
   (*a*) We shall beg Homer not to be indignant if we strike out these passages.
   (*b*) A high value must be set upon truth.
   (*c*) He will punish him as introducing a practice destructive of the state.

2. Parse—*ἐκπλαγέντα, ἐφοίτων, τεθραμμένος, ἐσκέψεται, ἀπῄει.*

3. (*a*) *τόδε τοίνυν ἄθρει, πότερον μιμητικοὺς ἡμῖν δεῖ τοὺς φύλακας εἶναι ἢ οὔ.* How is this question decided? On what grounds?

(*b*) *τοῖς οὖν ἄρχουσι καὶ πρῶτον καὶ μάλιστα παραγγέλλει ὁ θεὸς*—— What?

Translate :—

Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus,
Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent aera lupinis :
Dignum praestabo me etiam pro laude merentis.
Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes
Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,
Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum et
Inter vina fugam Cinarae maerere protervae.
Forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam
Repserat in cumeram frumenti, pastaque rursus
Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra ;
Cui mustela procul, Si vis, ait, effugere istinc,
Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.
Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno ;
Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altilium nec
Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.

HORACE.

1. Translate and explain :—
   (*a*) Si pranderet holus patienter, regibus uti
   Nollet Aristippus.
   (*b*) tabulas peccare vetantes
   Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt.
   (*c*) Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.
2. Scan the following lines, marking the quantities :—
   (*a*) Praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est.
   (*b*) Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas.
3. (*a*) Quicquid delirant reges ——. Complete.
   (*b*) Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex.
   Who is this Albius thought to be ?
   (*c*) Ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invideor ?
   What is peculiar about the use of *invideor* ?
   (*d*) Give the English of—mediastinus, diaria, caepe, lamna.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

While Camillus was looking down from the temple of Juno on the magnificence of the captured city, the immense wealth of which the spoilers were amassing, he called to mind the threats of the Veientines, and that the gods were wont to regard excessive prosperity with displeasure ; and he prayed to the mighty queen of heaven to let the calamity that was to expiate it be such as the republic and he himself could support. When after ending his prayer he turned round to the right, with his head veiled according to custom, his foot stumbled, and he fell. It seemed as if the goddess had graciously appeased destiny with this mishap : and Camillus, forgetting the foreboding which had warned him, provoked the angry powers by the unexampled pomp and pride of his triumph.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

Must we give up history as a serious study, but keep it as a delightful amusement, turn away from European wars and watch the ladies thronging to the toy-shops, cease studying what sort of government our ancestors had and inquire rather what they had for dinner? I tell you there is another and a much better course, which leads in quite the opposite direction. If history for a long time has been, as it has been, untrue and unsatisfactory, correct it, amend it. Make it true and trustworthy. There is no reason in the world why this should not be done, or rather it has been done already for the greater part of history, and only remains undone in those more recent periods which students have neglected. It seems not to be generally known how much the study of history has been transformed of late years. Those charges of untrustworthiness, of pompous and hollow conventionality, which are vulgarly made against history, used to be well-grounded once, but are in the main groundless now.

[B.]

Translate into English:—

Le hasard avait voulu qu'en commençant un essai de nettoyage, aussitôt interrompu, le moine eût découvert juste la moitié d'un visage de madone: la ligne du menton, la bouche, le nez et les yeux. Ce sourire et ce regard de la Vierge ainsi dévoilés, sur ce large mur passé à la chaux, saisissaient, comme une apparition surnaturelle. La petite flamme vacillait un peu, attachée qu'elle était à un bâton tenu par des mains de vieillard, et il semblait que les lèvres de la Madone remuaient, que ses joues respiraient, que ses prunelles tremblaient. On eût dit qu'une femme réelle était là, qui allait secouer ce linceul de plâtre et se révéler à nous dans la libre grâce de sa jeunesse. Notre hôte se taisait maintenant, mais sa physionomie, à lui, exprimait une piété d'admiration si profonde que je compris pourquoi il ne se hâtait pas de débarrasser du badigeon le reste de la fresque. Son sens d'artiste ingénu et la ferveur de sa foi lui faisaient sentir la poésie de ce divin sourire et de ces divins yeux, comme emprisonnés dans ce revêtement brutal.

Or,

Ich erkenne es mit Dank, dass Sie so geschäftig und dienstfertig um mich sein wollen; aber bemerken Sie doch nur, mein wertester Herr, dass Sie mir fast lauter Dinge in die Hand geben, die ich dort schon in den Winkel gestellt habe. Vieles geben Sie mir auch für etwas ganz anders in die Hand, als es ist. Ueberhaupt aber verkennen Sie meine Absicht; Sie halten sich bei den beiläufigen Erläuterungen auf, und über die Hauptsache fahren Sie dahin. Ich möchte Sie wohl um mich haben, um Sie als ein lebendiges Register zu nützen; an Seitenzahlen würden Sie mich nicht Mangel leiden lassen, nur für die Gedanken

müsste ich selbst sorgen. Wohl zu behalten, dass ich Ihnen auch noch die Seitenzahlen nachzuberichtigen nicht versäumte! Denn oft sagt das Register etwas ganz anders, als das Buch. Ich versprach mir an Ihnen einen Mann, der mit mir denken würde; und ich finde einen, der für mich nachschlagen, und in den Kupferbüchern für mich bildern will.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe a method of investigating the law connecting the torsion of a wire with the moment of the couple applied to twist it.
Show how to calculate the energy stored up in the twisted wire.

2. Describe the thermopile and the way in which it is used, explaining carefully what is measured by it when used for observations upon radiation of heat.
How may the laws of radiation be proved by means of it?

3. Explain what is meant by an electrolyte, and give a theoretical explanation of the passage of a current of electricity through an electrolyte.
Give examples showing how the chemical changes that take place may be affected by (*a*) the solvent, (*b*) either electrode.

4. Describe the electric telegraph.

5. Explain what is meant by a tempered scale of music, and why such a scale is necessary in the case of keyed instruments.

6. Explain carefully what is meant by plane polarized light, and describe ways in which you could experimentally distinguish it from ordinary light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. On what grounds has the formula NH_3 been given to ammonia?

2. Write the formulæ for acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide, and explain the chemical relationship between these compounds.

3. You are given jars of marsh gas, ethylene, and acetylene. By what tests would you identify the three gases?

4. Give the volume and the composition of the gaseous mixture formed by burning 0·1 gram of carbon in 2 litres of air.

5. Write the formulæ for (*a*) phenol, (*b*) benzoic acid, (*c*) salicylic acid, and explain the relationship of these substances to benzene.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FIVE *Questions to be selected:* ONE *must be taken from each Section.*]

SECTION A.

1. 'The chief component elements of our political and constitutional system . . . present themselves in three different aspects.'
Explain and illustrate this statement.

2. Consider the amount of control exercised by Parliament over the conduct of foreign affairs.
Notice any suggestions for improvement in this respect.

SECTION B.

3. State the essential characteristics of Federalism.
What matters are naturally assigned to the Federal Government?

4. Compare representative government as regards efficiency with (*a*) simple Monarchy, (*b*) Bureaucracy.

SECTION C.

5. Is it correct to say that there is 'a sharp distinction between the laws of the production and those of the distribution of wealth'?
Explain clearly the character of the laws of distribution.

6. Estimate the economic advantages and disadvantages of the joint-stock company system.

SECTION D.

7. What general propositions may be laid down on the subject of value? Show the importance of these propositions.

8. Consider whether a percentage tax on income ought to vary with (*a*) the amount, (*b*) the source of the income.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Find in foot-pounds the work done in dragging a weight of 50 lbs. up a rough plane, 13 feet long and 5 feet high, taking the coefficient of friction to be $\frac{1}{3}$.

2. Two masses of $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. are connected by a string passing over a smooth light pulley; if the heavier one is sent up vertically with an initial velocity of 2 feet per second, how far will it move in 3 seconds?

3. In a hydraulic press the radii of the cylinders are 3 inches and 4 feet respectively. The power is applied at the end of a lever whose length is 3 feet, the piston being attached at a distance of 4 inches from the fulcrum. Find in lbs. weight the power which must be applied to the lever when a body weighing 12 tons is placed on the large piston.

4. Find the depth in water at which the pressure is 140 lbs. weight per square inch, assuming the atmospheric pressure to be 15 lbs. weight per square inch.

5. A piece of glass weighs 54 grammes in air, 34 in water, and 17 in sulphuric acid: find the specific gravity of the acid, and the volume and specific gravity of the glass.

6. A cylindrical diving-bell of weight W and height b is lowered in water until its top is at a depth a below the surface. Taking h to be the height of the water-barometer, and A the area of the section of the bell, find (1) how far the water rises in the bell, (2) the tension of the chain, and (3) the volume of air at atmospheric pressure which must be forced in to drive the water out.

7. Draw a diagram showing all the images which can be formed of an object by two plane mirrors held at an angle of 60°.

8. What rays of a pencil proceeding from a point Q on the axis of a concave mirror of radius r are brought to a focus at a point q on the axis? If the distances of Q and q from the mirror are D and d respectively, prove

$$\frac{1}{D}+\frac{1}{d}=\frac{2}{r}.$$

9. An eye looks through a convex lens of 4 inches focal length placed close to it at an object 2 inches from the lens. Where is the image, and how much is it magnified?

10. Taking the focal lengths of the lenses in an opera-glass to be 8 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, find the approximate height of the image, seen through the glass, of a man 6 feet high, distant 48 feet from the observer whose distance of distinct vision is 12 inches.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

[*Full marks will be given for* SIX *full answers.*]

1. Draw a diagram for the latitude of Dublin, showing the positions of the zenith, pole, equator, horizon, ecliptic at noon on the 21st March, a star whose right ascension is 90° and declination 45°.

2. How does refraction affect the positions of stars? How are the coefficient of refraction and the latitude of an observatory found?
What other causes seem to disturb the positions of stars? Give brief explanations.

3. Explain by means of diagrams the variation in the length of daylight during the year for places in the tropics, temperate zone, and within the Arctic circle.

4. Give an account of Saturn. What is supposed to be the nature of the rings? and what evidence is there for the conclusion?

5. Distinguish between 'local solar time,' 'local mean time,' 'local sidereal time,' 'Greenwich mean time,' 'Greenwich sidereal time.' The mean time at Greenwich is 8 p.m., the sidereal time is 10 o'clock, the equation of time is 5 m., and the longitude of the place is 65° W.: find the various local times.
About what date would this be true?

6 Give an account of the methods employed to determine the constitutions of stars, and of finding in certain cases the velocities of stars in space.

7. Describe an equatorial telescope.

8. Given the diameters of the Sun and Moon, and their parallaxes, determine the latitude of the Moon's centre when the Moon just touches the shadow of the Earth.

9. Explain clearly how the periodic time of a planet is found.

10. Give any method of finding the Sun's distance from the Earth.

MR. KENNEDY.

Formal Logic.

1. Point out the danger in an 'Immediate Inference according to the Principle of Substitution.'

2. Show that, in an argument against an opponent, Contradictory Opposition is safer to use than Contrary.

3. What is meant by the Quantification of the Predicate?
Examples occur in common speech?

4. Explain *reductio ad impossibile.*

5. Prove the rules of the ordinary Sorites by taking an example and breaking it up into its component Syllogisms.

6. 'The horns of a dilemma': write a note on this phrase.

7. Distinguish Analytical from Synthetical Propositions.
Distinguish the analytical from the synthetical method of learning or teaching a branch of knowledge.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The causes of Atheism.
2. The tyranny of Custom.
3. Walpole's Fiscal Policy.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Translate:—

καὶ ταῦτ' οὐχ ἵν' ἀπέχθωμαί τισιν ὑμῶν, τὴν ἄλλως προῄρημαι λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων οὐδ' ἀτυχής εἰμ' ἐγώ, ὥστ' ἀπεχθάνεσθαι βούλεσθαι μηδὲν ὠφελεῖν νομίζων· ἀλλὰ δικαίου πολίτου κρίνω τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων σωτηρίαν ἀντὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ λέγειν χάριτος αἱρεῖσθαι. καὶ γὰρ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡμῶν λέγοντας ἀκούω, ὥσπερ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὓς ἐπαινοῦσιν μὲν οἱ παριόντες ἅπαντες, μιμοῦνται δ' οὐ πάνυ, τούτῳ τῷ ἔθει καὶ τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς πολιτείας χρῆσθαι, τὸν Ἀριστείδην ἐκεῖνον, τὸν Νικίαν, τὸν ὁμώνυμον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ, τὸν Περικλέα. ἐξ οὗ δ' οἱ δίερωτῶντες ὑμᾶς οὗτοι πεφήνασι ῥήτορες "τί βούλεσθε; τί γράψω; τί ὑμῖν χαρίσωμαι;" προπέποται τῆς παραυτίχ' ἡδονῆς καὶ χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα, καὶ τοιαυτὶ συμβαίνει, καὶ τὰ μὲν τούτων πάντα καλῶς ἔχει, τὰ δ' ὑμέτερ' αἰσχρῶς. καίτοι σκέψασθ' ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅ τις ἂν κεφάλαι' εἰπεῖν ἔχοι τῶν τ' ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἔργων καὶ τῶν ἐφ' ὑμῶν.—Demosthenes.

2. Give a brief account of the person intended by τὸν ὁμώνυμον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ.

3. (*a*) Parse—ἀπέχθωμαι, παριόντες, πεφήνασι, προπέποται.

(*b*) Account for the mood of χαρίσωμαι and the case of ἡδονῆς.

4. Give the English of—(*a*) τὸ θρυλούμενον ἀπόρρητον, (*b*) ἀνεχαίτισεν, (*c*) σφόδρα γ' ἤνθησ' ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐλπίσιν, (*d*) ἐν προσθήκης μέρει.

5. (*a*) διὰ τούτων ἤρθη μέγας (*sc.* ὁ Φίλιππος).

How does Demosthenes in the Second Olynthiac explain Philip's rise?

(*b*) μὴ τοίνυν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι θαυμάσητε, ἂν παράδοξον εἴπω τι τοῖς πολλοῖς.

State and explain the proposal thus introduced by Demosthenes in the Third Olynthiac.

Translate:—

Consedere duces, surgis tu pallidus Aiax
Dicturus dubia pro libertate bubulco
Iudice. Rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso
Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.
Quod vocis pretium? Siccus petasunculus et vas
Pelamydum aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi
Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae.
Si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
Inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.
Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos
Egimus. Huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
Quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
Bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
Eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.

JUVENAL.

2. Write explanatory notes on—(*a*) virides, scalarum gloria, palmae, (*b*) partes ex foedere pragmaticorum, (*c*) Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, (*d*) curvatum hastile.

3. (*a*) Give the principal parts of—consedere, surgis, rumpe, figantur.

(*b*) What is the reference in *pallidus Aiax*?

4. Give the English of—(*a*) quid prodest longo sanguine censeri? (*b*) quanti sua funera vendant, quid refert? (*c*) dolabra, (*d*) trabea.

5. (*a*) Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul.

Translate this line. How has it been emended?

(*b*) Complete the following quotations:—
Summum crede nefas ———
Nobilitas sola est atque unica ———
Dives qui fieri vult ———
Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se ———

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Aristotle, a philosopher who certainly knew the world, in drawing the character of the magnanimous man, paints him with many features, which, in the two last centuries, were commonly ascribed to the Spanish character; that he was deliberate in all his resolutions, slow and even tardy in all his actions; that his voice was grave, his speech deliberate,

his step and motion slow; that he appeared indolent and even slothful, not at all disposed to bustle about little matters, but to act with the most determined and vigorous resolution upon all great and illustrious occasions; that he was not a lover of danger, or forward to expose himself to little dangers, but to great dangers; and that, when he exposed himself to danger, he was altogether regardless of his life.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Au troisième tableau, continuait-il en faisant ronfler les *r*, la vieille mandarine a donné congé à ses remords, qui sont des locataires gênants. Elle s'est dit qu'à défaut d'amour, l'intérêt fixerait près d'elle le trop séduisant jouvenceau. C'est dans ce but que, l'ayant affublé d'une fausse dignité, elle le présente chez les principaux mandarins de la capitale du Fils du Ciel; puis, comme il faut qu'un joli garçon fasse figure, elle se dépouille à son profit de tout ce qu'elle possède: bracelets, bagues, colliers, perles et diamants; tout y passe. C'est aux maisons de prêt de la rue Tien-Tsi que le monstre porte tous ces joyaux, et il refuse, par-dessus le marché, d'en rendre les reconnaissances.

Le paillasse avait lieu d'en être satisfait.

Or,

Auch hier war die Empörung ausgebrochen. Die zurückgelassene Wache hatte den Wirth losgebunden und sich schleunig entfernt, als die Nachricht von dem Tumult zu ihren Ohren gedrungen war. Jetzt füllte den Hof Zank und vielstimmiges Geschrei. Der Wirth, unterstützt von einem Haufen Strassengesindel, verhandelte heftig mit den Fuhrleuten. Ein Theil der Wagen war angespannt und zur Abfahrt bereit, von andern war die Decke wieder heruntergerissen, ein Trupp der Fuhrleute, offenbar die Minderzahl, stand davor und widersetzte sich dem andringenden Wirth und seiner Bande. Es war eine verzweifelte Lage.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Voltaire had in his keeping a volume of the King's poetry, and forgot to return it. This was, we believe, merely one of the oversights which men setting out upon a journey often commit. That Voltaire could have meditated plagiarism is quite incredible. He would not, we are confident, for the half of Frederic's kingdom, have consented to father Frederic's verses. The King, however, who rated his own writings much above their value, and who was inclined to see all Voltaire's actions in the worst light, was enraged to think that his favourite compositions were in the hands of an enemy, as thievish as a daw and as mischievous as a monkey. In the anger excited by this thought, he lost sight of reason and decency, and determined on committing an outrage at once odious and ridiculous.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe how to make a mercurial barometer, and explain carefully how it measures the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. Describe experiments to illustrate the different ways in which heat may pass from place to place. Explain how the different ways are used in the heating of a building by means of hot-water pipes.

3. Describe the tangent galvanometer, and explain how to use it for the comparison of electric currents.

4. Describe experiments to show that a spiral coil of wire, through which an electric current flows, behaves like a magnet. Describe how electromagnets are made, and explain their action.

5. Describe two different types of electric cell, explaining the uses of their various parts.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. One gram of sulphur is burned in 4 litres of air. What is the volumetric composition of the resulting gaseous mixture?

2. Describe and compare the properties of carbon dioxide and silica.

3. How would you prepare nitrogen from (*a*) atmospheric air, (*b*) ammonia, (*c*) nitric acid? Give equations for the reactions.

4. What are the chief sources of boron? Write the formulæ of borax, boron chloride, boric oxide, and boric (boracic) acid, and give a brief account of their properties.

5. Give reasons for the statement that air is a mechanical mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, and that nitrous oxide is a chemical compound of the same two elements.

MODERN HISTORY.

MR. H. L. MURPHY.

[FOUR *questions to be attempted.* TWO *in each section.*]

[A.]

1. Write an account of the struggle between Henry II and the Church.

2. Estimate the importance to constitutional history of the reign of Edward I.

3. Describe the main features of the Lollard movement in England.

4. Give an account of the character and reign of Richard III.

[B.]

1. Write short notes on *two* of the following:—Bernard of Clairvaux, Suger Abbot of St. Denis, Bertrand du Guesclin, Simon de Montfort.

2. What were the *Missi Dominici*, *Sicilian Vespers*, *Pastoureaux*, *Parlement of Paris*?

3. Summarize the part played in the French history of the period by the States-General.

4. Give an account of the career of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. What does Welton say of observation? What forms of syllogism do we employ when drawing our conclusions from observation? Are such syllogisms ever valid?

Or,

What does Welton say of the relation of Logic to Education?

Or,

What are the characteristics of a permissible Hypothesis?

2. Write on 'Oratory and Roman education.'

Or,

Sketch the relation between the State and education in Rome in the later periods of the Empire.

3. Show, following Monroe, how intimate was the connexion between the religious and the educational systems in Roman and Christian Europe.

4. Give an account of the educational work of Charlemagne.

5. Give an account of the matter of education as set forth in the Apostolic Constitutions.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Simplify

$$\left\{\frac{x^3+y^3}{x+y}+\frac{x^3-y^3}{x-y}-4xy\right\} \div (x-y)^2.$$

2. Divide

$$3x^4+2x^3-2x^2-2x-1 \quad \text{by} \quad 1+2x+3x^2.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-5}{3}+\frac{2x-9}{7}=4\left(x-\frac{15}{2}\right).$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}-\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}}.$$

5. Find x and y from the equations

$$x^2+xy+2y=19,$$
$$y^2+xy+2x=16.$$

6. Express 5*s.* 10*d.* as the fraction of £9 6*s.* 8*d.*

7. A wine merchant mixes 10 gallons of wine at 16*s.* a gallon, 12 gallons at 18*s.*, and 4 gallons at 23*s.* What should be the price of the mixture?

8. *A* and *B* working together can do a piece of work in 12 days, and *A* alone can do it in 19½ days. How long would *B* take to do it alone?

9. At what rate per cent. will £7912 13*s.* 4*d.* amount to £8605 0*s.* 6*d.* in 2½ years?

10. A man converts £2796 19*s.* in a certain Stock at 97½, and afterwards sells the Stock, making a profit of £107 11*s.* 6*d.* What was the price of the Stock when he sold?

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Construct a triangle with sides 2¼ inches, 3 inches, and 3¾ inches in length, and describe its circumscribing circle.

2. Draw a straight line 3½ inches in length, and divide it so that the rectangle under the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square on the other part. Scale off, and note the length of the longer part.

3. A quadrilateral $ABCD$ has its sides AB, BC, CD, DA, and its diagonal AC of lengths 2 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 3 inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively. Determine by geometrical construction the side of a square of area equal to that of the quadrilateral.

4. Construct and figure a scale of 13 feet to the inch reading to single feet. Make the scale long enough to show 70 feet. State the representative fraction.

5. Describe two circles 3 inches and 2 inches in diameter respectively and having their centres 2 inches apart. Draw the common tangents to these circles.

6. Construct a regular hexagon, the area of which shall be the sum of the areas of two regular hexagons of sides 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch respectively.

7. The base of a pyramid is an equilateral triangle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches side, and its edges are 2 inches, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Draw the plan of the pyramid.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Two objects at a distance of one mile subtend at the observer's eye angles of 30″ and 30° respectively; calculate their heights in feet.

Or,

Find the circular measure of 57° 30′ to four decimal places, and the degree measure of the angle whose circular measure in 1 to the nearest decimal of a second.

2. Prove the formula for $\cos(A + B)$ when the angle $A + B$ is less than 90°.

3. Show how the figure and proof are modified when $A + B$ lies between 90° and 180°.

4. Prove that $\cot^2 A \cos^2 A = \cot^2 A - \cos^2 A$.

Or,

simplify the expression $\dfrac{\cos 2A - \cos 4A}{\cos 2A + \cos A4}$.

5. Give a general expression for all the values of A which make $\sin A$ equal to $\sin 2A$.

6. Prove that whether the angle B be acute or obtuse, the formula $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$ holds true.

7. To an observer at A a tower subtends an angle of 30°. If he walks straight towards the tower for a distance of 32 feet, it subtends an angle of 45°. The base of the tower being at the level of the observer's eye, find its height and its distance from A.

8. If the sides of a triangle are 13, 14, 15, calculate its area.

9. Calculate either the cosin of the greatest angle of the same triangle, or the sine of half that angle.

10. Given $\log 2 = 30103$, $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$, calculate $\log 40\cdot 5$, and explain how the formulæ employed may be proved by the law of indices.

MECHANICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

[*Senior Freshmen can obtain full marks by answering any* SIX *questions in Section* I. *Final Freshmen by answering any* THREE *in Section* I. *and any* THREE *in Section* II.]

I.

1. State the 'parallelogram of forces.'

$ABCD$ are the vertices in order of a parallelogram, and forces proportional to AB, AD, CB, CD act along these lines; arrange their directions so that they will balance.

What theorem concerning couples immediately follows?

2. Prove the theorem by which parallel forces are compounded.

If two parallel forces P and Q act at A and B, prove that if P and Q be turned round, but still remain parallel to one another, neither the magnitude nor point of application of the resultant will change.

3. To one end of a rope, hanging over a pulley, is attached a weight of a ton, and to the other end a weight W. If the ton rests on a smooth inclined plane of 30° inclination, and if the rope attached to it is inclined to the vertical at an angle of 30°, find the value of W.

4. A heavy chain hangs in a curve from two points A, B; and C is its lowest point. If the tangent to the chain at A makes an angle of 45° with the horizontal, show, by means of the diagram, that the tension at C is the weight of the portion AC; and the tension at A is $\sqrt{2}$ times the weight of AC.

Note.—Consider the equilibrium of AC.

5. A beam AB 10 feet long weighing 224 lbs. has its centre of gravity 4 feet from the end A; and a man, weighing 140 lbs., stands on it at a distance of 7 feet from A. If it be placed on a prop 6 feet from A, which end will go down, and why?

What is the principle employed in solving this problem?

6. What is meant by stable equilibrium?

A piece of wire is partially driven into a cork; and it is extremely difficult to balance it by placing the point of the wire on a support. If two forks be pushed into the cork so that the handles point downwards, it is quite easy to balance it.

Explain.

7. Explain how the work done by a force is measured

(*a*) when the motion takes place in the direction of the force;

(*b*) when the direction of motion is inclined to the force.

How many threads to the inch ought there be in a screw if the pressure produced is 1056 times the force applied at end of an arm 1 foot long?

[π may be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$.]

II.

1. Explain Newton's laws of motion, and explain how they are used to find the magnitude of forces.

How much momentum will a force of 1 cwt produce in a minute?

2. Find the acceleration and the tension in an Atwood's machine.

Suggest how the value of g may be found by means of it.

3. A mass of 10 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 2400 feet per second, what force will stop it within 2 yards? and how long will the operation last?

4. How is the energy in a moving body measured? What is meant by 'potential energy'?

In the case of a falling body, prove that the sum of the potential and kinetic energies is constant.

5. A train of mass 300 tons is moving at 30 miles an hour round a curve of 200 yards radius: what is the magnitude of the total force directed towards the centre? Why is the line banked up on the outside?

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. Explain the terms—*abstract, concrete; analytical, synthetical; à priori, à posteriori.*

2. State the rules of Inference by Opposition.

3. In what figures is conversion by contraposition employed?

Give examples.

4. Prove the special rules for the Second Figure.

5. Examine the following arguments:—

(*a*) He who calls you a man speaks truly; he who calls you a man calls you a fool: therefore he who calls you a fool speaks truly.

(*b*) The stonemasons are benefited by the stonemasons' union; the bricklayers by the bricklayers' union; the hatters by the hatters' union; in short, every trade by its own union: therefore it is evident that if all workmen had unions, all workmen would be benefited thereby.

(*c*) The object of war is lasting peace; therefore, the soldier is the best peace-maker.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὦ πολλὰ τλᾶσα καρδία ψυχή τ' ἐμὴ,
νῦν δεῖξον οἷον παῖδά σ' ἡ Τιρυνθία
Ἡλεκτρυόνος ἐγείνατ' Ἀλκμήνη Διί.
δεῖ γάρ με σῶσαι τὴν θανοῦσαν ἀρτίως
γυναῖκα κεἰς τόνδ' αὖθις ἱδρῦσαι δόμον
Ἄλκηστιν, Ἀδμήτῳ θ' ὑπουργῆσαι χάριν.
ἐλθὼν δ' ἄνακτα τὸν μελάμπεπλον νεκρῶν
Θάνατον φυλάξω, καί νιν εὑρήσειν δοκῶ,
πίνοντα τύμβου πλησίον προσφαγμάτων.
κἄνπερ λοχήσας αὐτὸν ἐξ ἕδρας συθεὶς
μάρψω, κύκλον δὲ περιβάλω χεροῖν ἐμαῖν,
οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαιρήσεται
μογοῦντα πλευρὰ, πρὶν γυναῖκ' ἐμοὶ μεθῆ.
ἢν δ' οὖν ἁμάρτω τῆσδ' ἄγρας, καὶ μὴ μόλῃ
πρὸς αἱματηρὸν πέλανον, εἶμι τῶν κάτω
Κόρης ἄνακτός τ' εἰς ἀνηλίους δόμους,
αἰτήσομαί τε· καὶ πέποιθ' ἄξειν ἄνω
Ἄλκηστιν, ὥστε χερσὶν ἐνθεῖναι ξένου.

ALCESTIS.

1. Parse—*τλᾶσα, συθείς, μεθῇ, ἁμάρτω, πέποιθα, ἐνθεῖναι, ᾔδειτο, ᾖδε, προσέζευξαι.*

2. Scan the third, eighth, eleventh, and fifteenth lines of the foregoing passage.

3. Explain the meaning of the words *parodos*, *stasimon*, *epeisodion*, *commos*.

[II.]

Translate:—

ST. Philto, te uolo.
PH. Siquid uis, Stasime— ST. Huc concede aliquantum. PH. Licet.
ST. Arcano tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te sciat
neque alius quisquam. PH. Crede audacter quidlibet.
ST. Per deos atque homines dico, ne tu illunc agrum
tuom siris unquam fieri neque gnati tui.
Ei rei argumenta dicam. PH. Audire edepol lubet.
ST. Primum omnium olim terra quom proscinditur,
in quincto quoque sulco moriuntur boues.
PH. Apage. Accheruntis ostium in uostrost agro.
ST. Tum uinum prius quam coctumst pendet putidum.
Postid, frumenti quom alibi messis maximast,
tribus tantis illi minus redit quam opseueris.
PH. Em, istic oportet opseri mores malos,

si in opserendo possint interfieri.
LE. Consuadet homini, credo. Etsi scelestus est,
at mi infidelis non est. ST. Audi cetera:
neque umquam quisquamst, quoius ille ager fuit,
quin pessume ei res uorterit. Quorum fuit,
alii exolatum abierunt, alii emortui,
alii se suspendere. Em, nunc hic quoius est
ut ad incitas redactus. PH. Apage a me istum agrum.
ST. Magis apage dicas, si omnia ex me audiueris.
Nam fulguritae sunt alternae illi arbores:
sues moriuntur angina macerrumae:
oues scabrae sunt, tam glabrae, em, quam haec est manus.

1. Parse:—vin, tis, sodes, siris, texier, detraxe, dehibuisti, antidit.

2. Scan the last five lines of the foregoing passage.

3. Give the meaning of the words:—tarpessita, cuppes, sandaligerulae, myropola, cassis, fulmenta, cacula, cunila, sesquipes.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

[1.]

Translate:—

ἦ ῥα καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πηλείδαο μέσον σάκος οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτεν·
τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος δόρυ. χώσατο δ' Ἕκτωρ
ὅττι ῥά οἱ βέλος ὠκὺ ἐτώσιον ἔκφυγε χειρὸς,
στῆ δὲ κατηφήσας, οὐδ' ἄλλ' ἔχε μείλινον ἔγχος
Δηΐφοβον δ' ἐκάλει λευκάσπιδα μακρὸν ἀΰσας·
ἦτεέ μιν δόρυ μακρόν· ὁ δ' οὔτι οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦεν.
Ἕκτωρ δ' ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε
Ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δή με θεοὶ θάνατόνδε κάλεσσαν·
Δηΐφοβον γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην ἥρωα παρεῖναι·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τείχει, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξαπάτησεν Ἀθήνη.
νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακὸς, οὐδέ τ' ἄνευθεν,
οὐδ' ἀλέη· ἦ γάρ ῥα πάλαι τόγε φίλτερον ἦεν
Ζηνί τε καὶ Διὸς υἱεῖ ἑκηβόλῳ, οἵ με πάρος γε
πρόφρονες εἰρύατο· νῦν αὖτέ με μοῖρα κιχάνει.
μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην,
ἀλλὰ μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι.

HOMER.

1. Parse:—ἦ, ἀπεπλάγχθη, χώσατο, εἰρύατο, ἀλείς, τέθναθι, ἕλοιμι, ἀλοίην.

2. On what occasion does Homer introduce the simile:

ὡς δὲ δράκων ἐπὶ χειῇ—

3. In Ω what indications are there of a date of composition differing from that of the other books?

[II.]

Translate :—

Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentis
Lucentemque globum lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt: aliae panduntur inanis
Suspensae ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus aut exuritur igni;
Quisque suos patimur Manis, exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium et pauci laeta arva tenemus.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse :—carpēre, oblītus, implessem, accingier, exoriare, pacarit, sunto, viden.

2. What is there abnormal in the scansion of :—

nomen et arma locum servant; te amice nequivi —
lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu?

3. Who were the following :—Iarbas, Iris, Deiphobe, Alcides, Evadne, Caeneus, Deiphobus, Aeolides, Silvius?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin :—

Marcellus, who had now entered the walls, and standing on the heights had under his eyes the most beautiful city of the time, is said to have shed tears at the sight, partly from joy at having accomplished such a success, partly from the remembrance of the ancient glories of the place. He thought of the Athenian fleets which had been sunk in that harbour, of the two great armies which, with the two most illustrious generals, had there utterly perished, of the many wars waged against Carthage, of its many powerful princes and tyrants. As all this rose to his mind, and the thought came over him that all he saw would in another moment be in flames and reduced to ashes, he sent on the Syracusans to try whether kindly words might persuade the enemy to capitulate.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English :—

Tiens! s'écria-t-il, decidément tu me fais pitié! Une occasion se présente, inouie, inespérée, invraisemblable de faire notre fortune d'un coup, et tu te cabres. Il n'y a qu'un âne pour refuser, ayant soif, de boire parce qu'il voit un peu de vase au fond de son seau. Tu préférerais des gredineries de détail, n'est-ce pas? Où conduit ton système? A l'hôpital ou à 'la centrale,' avec accompagnement de gendarmes. Sais-tu où j'en étais, il y a un an, après vingt années de prodiges à faire pâlir toutes les diplomaties? à regarder mes pistolets avec amour. Tu aimerais donc mieux vivoter aux crochets de madame Fauvel, carottant tous les mois un ou deux billets de mille après des mamours?

Or,

Auf schmalem Fusspfade schritten sie durch dickes Kiefergebüsch vorwärts, die langen Nadeln streiften an ihre Kleider, die eingeschlossene Luft war mit kräftigem Waldgeruch angefüllt. Hinter dem jungen Holz senkte sich der Boden, der Grund wurde feucht, grünes Moos hatte seine weichen Polster ausgebreitet, und eine Gruppe mächtiger Föhren streckte ihre dunkeln Kronen hoch in die Luft. Hier lag das Försterhaus, von den braunen Aesten der Waldbäume überdacht, ein niedriger Holzbau von einem starken Breterzaun umgeben, um dessen Aussenseite eine dreifache Reihe junger Fichten als Hecke gepflanzt war. Ein kleiner Quell rieselte unter dem Holz des Zauns hervor, von den Wedeln grosser Farrenkräuter bedeckt fiel er murmelnd über einige Steine.

Translate into French *or* German :—

In 1760, Mr. Burney quitted Lynn for London, and took a house in Poland Street, a situation which had been fashionable in the reign of Queen Anne, but which, since that time, had been deserted by most of its wealthy and noble inhabitants. He afterwards resided in Saint Martin's Street, on the south side of Leicester Square. His house there is still well known, and will continue to be well known as long as our island retains any trace of civilization; for it was the dwelling of Newton, and the square turret which distinguishes it from all the surrounding buildings was Newton's observatory.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

The Genius of George Eliot.

Or,

Milton's characterization of Samson.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

'The theme of *Henry V* is epic and lyrical, rather than dramatic.'

Or,

Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding as English humourists.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{(x+y)^2+x^2+y^2}{(x-y)^2+x^2+y^2} \times \frac{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}}{x^3-y^3} \times \frac{x^3+y^3}{x+y}.$$

2. Express as a product

$$x^2y+y^2z+z^2x-xy^2-yz^2-zx^2.$$

3. Solve

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}+\frac{1}{(x+3)(x+4)}=\frac{2}{(x+1)(x+3)}.$$

4. Find x and y from

$$\frac{x}{8}+\frac{x-y}{14}=3,$$

$$\frac{x+y}{6}-\frac{y}{2}=2.$$

5. Prove that the roots of the equation

$$Px^2+2Qx+R=0$$

are

$$x=\frac{-Q\pm\sqrt{Q^2-PR}}{P}.$$

6. Solve $2x^2+3xy+4y^2=9$

$$x+y=2.$$

7. Multiply £999 18*s.* 11*d.* by 6720.

8. What sum invested to-day at 5 per cent. would pay off a charge of £100 at the end of 1 year, and a charge of £100 at the end of 2 years?

9. If x and y are whole numbers, prove $xy=yx$.

10. At what time between 9 and 10 o'clock are the hands of a watch at right angles with one another?

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

Constructions.

1. One angle of a triangle is 45°, the adjacent side is 3 inches, and the opposite side is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Construct the triangle, show that there are two possible solutions, and measure the two possible lengths of the remaining side.

2. Find a point P equidistant from three points A, B, C, given $AB = 2$ in., $BC = 1\frac{1}{2}$ in., $CA = 1\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Measure the distance of P from each point.

3. Construct a square equal in area to a triangle whose sides are 3, 4, and 5 inches long, and measure the side of the square.

Theoretical.

4. In a triangle ABC, if the angle BAC is greater than the angle CBA, prove that the side BC is greater than the side CA.

5. In an obtuse-angled triangle, the square on the side opposite the obtuse angle exceeds the sum of the squares on the sides containing it by a certain rectangle?

6. If a point O exists, such that $OA = OB = OC = OD$, prove that either the angles ABC and ADC are equal, or their sum is equal to two right angles.

7. If a straight line parallel to the base XY of a triangle XYZ cuts the sides in P and Q, prove

$$XZ : ZP :: YZ : ZQ :: XY : PQ.$$

8. Prove that the areas of two similar triangles are proportional to the squares of the corresponding sides.

9. Prove that the equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the two sides.

10. Show how to find a mean proportional between two straight lines.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. What are the two principal units which are used in the measurement of angles?
Express either in terms of the other.

2. $\sin(A + B)$ can be expressed in terms of the sines and cosines of A and B.
State and prove the formula.

3. Prove
$$\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A,$$
$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A.$$

4. Prove
$$\frac{1 - \tan^2(45° - A)}{1 + \tan^2(45° + A)} = \sin 2A.$$

5. If $A + B + C = 180°$,

prove $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C.$

6. Given two sides of a triangle and the included angle, solve the triangle completely.

7. The sides of a triangle are 24, 30, 18 inches respectively: calculate the area of the triangle and the length of the radius of the inscribed circle.

8. Find the least value of the angle θ which satisfies the equation

$$\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}.$$

9. Prove

$$\tan A + \cot A = \frac{2}{\sin 2A},$$

$$\tan A - \cot A = -2\cot 2A.$$

10. Find the trigonometrical ratios of an angle of 15°.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

Incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntis
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars levis humero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite
Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.

VIRGIL.

Parse—pressa, obtorti, auctura, tonsa.

Explain the construction in—

(*a*) latos humeros veste super fulvique insternor pelle leomi.

(*b*) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.

2. Give the Latin for—Ilion's day is o'er.

Complete the lines—

Una salus victis ——
Urbs antiqua ruit ——
Hei mihi qualis erat ——

3. What is the meaning of—veribus, umbone, Lucifer, ariete, religio? What do you know of Cassandra?

4. Describe Aeneas' parting from Creusa's ghost, quoting as much of the Latin as you can.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate:—

"ὦ ξεῖνοι, τίνες ἐστέ; πόθεν πλεῖθ' ὑγρὰ κέλευθα;
ἦ τι κατὰ πρῆξιν ἢ μαψιδίως ἀλάλησθε
οἷά τε λῃστῆρες ὑπείρ ἅλα, τοί τ' ἀλόωνται
ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι, κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες;"
ὣς ἔφαθ', ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ 255
δεισάντων φθόγγον τε βαρὺν αὐτόν τε πέλωρον. 256
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς μιν ἔπεσσιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον·
"'Ημεῖς τοι Τροίηθεν ἀποπλαγχθέντες 'Αχαιοὶ
παντοίοις ἀνέμοισιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης,
οἴκαδε ἱέμενοι, ἄλλην ὁδόν, ἄλλα κέλευθα
ἤλθομεν· οὕτω που Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι.
λαοὶ δ' 'Ατρείδεω 'Αγαμέμνονος εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι,
τοῦ δὴ νῦν γε μέγιστον ὑπουράνιον κλέος ἐστί·
τόσσην γὰρ διέπερσε πόλιν καὶ ἀπώλεσε λαοὺς
πολλούς· ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε κιχανόμενοι τὰ σὰ γοῦνα
ἱκόμεθ', εἴ τι πόροις ξεινήιον ἠὲ καὶ ἄλλως
δοίης δωτίνην, ἥ τε ξείνων θέμις ἐστίν.
ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο, φέριστε, θεούς· ἱκέται δέ τοί εἰμεν.
Ζεὺς δ' ἐπιτιμήτωρ ἱκετάων τε ξείνων τε,
ξείνιος, ὃς ξείνοισιν ἅμ' αἰδοίοισιν ὀπηδεῖ."

HOMER.

1. Parse — παρθέμενοι, κατεκλάσθη, ἱέμενοι, Τροίηθεν, διέπερσε, ἀποπλαγχθέντες, αἰδεῖο, and explain the construction of the genitive and dative in lines 255, 256.

What is the derivation of λῃστήρ?

2. What Greek adjectives are usually applied to Odysseus, the dawn, the sea, Athena, Nausicaa?

Quote the description of Olympus, the dwelling of the gods.

3. What is the meaning of ἀλωή ἀντιβολήσας θῆλυς αὐτή, ἀπινύσσειν, ψηλαφόων?

4. In what ways does Nausicaa exhibit her tact?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Our earliest information concerning this territory is derived from the Romans. The wars waged by that nation with the northern barbarians have rescued the damp island of Batavia, with its neighbouring morasses, from the obscurity in which they might have remained for ages, before anything concerning land or people would have been made known by the native inhabitants. Julius Cæsar has saved from oblivion the heroic savages who fought against his legions with ferocious but unfortunate patriotism; and the great poet of England, learning from the Conqueror's Commentaries the name of the boldest tribe, has kept the Nervii, after almost twenty centuries, still fresh and familiar in our ears.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

Vous voyez d'ici le décor et la scène, n'est-ce pas? Une pièce d'un ancien palais, transformée en salle à manger d'hôtel et plus ou moins meublée à la moderne, un plafond peint de couleurs vives, une longue table avec un petit nombre de couverts, car la saison d'hiver n'est pas commencée. Sur cette table se balancent dans leurs appuis de cuivre des *fiaschi*, de ces délicieuses bouteilles au col long, à la panse garnie d'osier où l'on enferme le vin dit de Chianti. Si la petite montagne de ce nom fournissait de quoi remplir les flacons étiquetés à son enseigne, elle devrait donner une récolte par semaine! Mais ce faux Chianti est du vrai vin tout de même, dont la saveur un peu âpre sent le raisin, et sa chaleur colore les teints des sept à huit personnes echouées à cette table: un couple allemand qui accomplit de ce côté-ci des Alpes le classique voyage de noce :—un négociant milanais, avec une figure à la fois sensuelle et chafouine :—deux bourgeois liguriens venus en visite dans les environs, et qui se sont arrêtés ici pour embrasser un neveu.

Or,

Die Aufmerksamkeit der Zuschauer war indess auf den Bauerwagen gerichtet, und man betrachtete die armen Verirrten nicht ohne Mitleiden, die auf ein paar Bündeln Stroh bei einander sassen, sich zärtlich anblickten, und die Umstehenden kaum zu bemerken schienen. Zufälligerweise hatte man sich genöthigt gesehen, sie von dem letzten Dorfe auf eine so unschickliche Art fort zu bringen, indem die alte Kutsche, in welcher man die Schöne transportirte, zerbrochen war. Sie erbat sich bei dieser Gelegenheit die Gesellschaft ihres Freundes, den man, in der Ueberzeugung, er sei auf einem capitalen Verbrechen betroffen, bis dahin mit Ketten beschwert nebenher gehen lassen. Diese Ketten trugen denn freilich nicht wenig bei, den Anblick der zärtlichen Gruppe interessanter zu machen, besonders weil der junge Mann sich mit vielem Anstand bewegte, indem er wiederholt seiner Geliebten die Hände küsste.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

I found myself to my surprise in a small chamber, curtained at both ends, and occupied by a couple of guardsmen—members doubtless of the Band of the Forty-five—who rose at my entrance and looked at me dubiously. Their guard-room, dimly illuminated by a lamp of red glass, seemed to me, in spite of its curtains and velvet bench, and the thick tapestry which kept out every breath of wholesome air, the most sombre place I could imagine, and the most ill-omened. But I had no time to make any closer observation, for my guide raised the curtain at the further end, and with his finger on his lip, made signs to me to enter.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Travelling in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

(*b*) Chivalry in history and fiction.

(*c*) The Romantic poets of the nineteenth century.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\dfrac{x^3+y^3}{x+y}-\dfrac{x^3-y^3}{x-y}}{(x-y)^2-(x+y)^2}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x-4}{x-3}+\frac{x-3}{x-2}=4\tfrac{1}{2}.$$

3. If $$x=\sqrt{1-z^2}\ \sqrt{1-y^2}-yz,$$

prove that $$x^2+y^2+z^2+2xyz=1.$$

4. If $$x+y=z,$$

prove that $$x^4+y^4+z^4=2y^2z^2+2z^2x^2+2x^2y^2.$$

5. Find the G. C. M. of

$$3x^3-13x^2+23x-21 \quad \text{and} \quad 6x^3+x^2-44x+21.$$

6. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$x-y=3, \quad x^2+xy+y^2=63.$$

7. If in 5 years £6,520 amount to £7,824, in what time at the same rate will £450 amount to £531?

8. Find the expense of paving a pathway 6 feet wide round and immediately outside a lawn, 21 yards long and 10 yards broad, at $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per square yard.

9. One-fourth of an estate belongs to A, and two-ninths to B, the remainder belongs to C, and his share is worth £2,500 more than A's; what is the value of the whole?

10. A watch which gains uniformly is 100 seconds slow on Monday, at 3 p. m., and is 120 seconds fast on the following Monday at 11 p.m.; when was it correct?

GEOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

A.—Practical Constructions.

[Two *questions only need be attempted, and proofs are not required.*]

1. Make a triangle whose base is 3 inches or c.c., and sides are 2·6 and 4·7 inches or c.c., and make another triangle similar to it whose area will be to the area of the first triangle as 5 is to 3.

Measure the base of the second triangle.

2. A, B, C, D are four points in a right line.

$$AB = 1{\cdot}5, \quad BC = 1, \quad CD = 2{\cdot}5 \text{ inches or c.c.}$$

Find a point P such that

$$\angle APB = 30^\circ, \quad \text{and} \quad \angle CPD = 45^\circ.$$

3. Divide a line 4 inches or c.c. long into two parts such that the greater part will have to the lesser the ratio that the diagonal of a square has to its side.

Measure the two parts.

B.—Theoretical.

4. If in two triangles ABC, DEF, $AB = DE$, $AC = DF$, and $\angle BAC$ s greater than $\angle EDF$, prove that BC is greater than EF.

5. Prove that the rectangle under the sum and difference of two lines is equal to the difference of the squares on the lines.

6. ABC is a triangle inscribed in a circle; SAT is the tangent at A: prove that the $\angle ABC$ is equal to one of the angles which AC makes with the line SAT.

7. Prove that the line joining the centres of two circles which intersect bisects at right angles the line joining the points of intersection of the circles.

8. From D, a point on the side AB of a triangle, a line DE is drawn parallel to the base BC, meeting AC in E. Given $AD = 2$, $DB = 5$, $AC = 9$, state and prove the proposition which enables you to calculate the length of AE.

How long is AE?

9. Two triangles ABC, DEF are such that

$$AB : BC :: DE : EF,$$
$$\text{and} \quad AB : AC :: DE : DF.$$

Prove that the triangles are equiangular.

10. If two quadrilaterals $ABCD$, $A'B'C'D'$ are similar, what equalities of angles and of ratios of sides will exist?

Prove that the areas of the quadrilaterals will be in the ratio of the euasbrs of the diagonals AC and $A'C'$.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκκλησία ἐγένετο, ἐν ᾗ τῶν στρατηγῶν κατηγόρουν ἄλλοι τε καὶ Θηραμένης μάλιστα, δικαίους εἶναι λόγον ὑποσχεῖν διότι οὐκ ἀνείλοντο τοὺς ναναγούς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου καθήπτοντο, ἐπιστολὴν ἐπεδείκνυε μαρτύριον ἣν ἔπεμψαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ εἰς τὸν δῆμον, ἄλλο οὐδὲν αἰτιώμενοι ἢ τὸν χειμῶνα. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραχέως ἕκαστος ἀπελογήσατο (οὐ γὰρ προυτέθη σφίσι λόγος κατὰ τὸν νόμον), καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα διηγοῦντο, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πλέοιεν, τὴν δὲ ἀναίρεσιν τῶν ναναγῶν προστάξαιεν τῶν τριηράρχων ἀνδράσιν ἱκανοῖς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκόσιν ἤδη, Θηραμένει καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ ἄλλοις τοιούτοις· καὶ εἴπερ γέ τινας δέοι, περὶ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως οὐδένα ἄλλον ἔχειν αὐτοὺς αἰτιάσασθαι ἢ τούτους οἷς προσετάχθη.

2. Give Greek for: custom-house, levying of contributions, marines, quarry, to be pro-Athenian.

3. Give English and derivation of—διάδοχοι, προνομή, ἐπακτρίς, πρηστήρ, ἐπιβολή, ἔθνε τά εὐαγγέλια.

4. Write an account of the conduct and adventures of the Syracusan contingent.

5. Parse: ὑποσχεῖν ἀνείλοντο προυτέθη ἀπέδρασεν ἐπιστολέως ἀπωλοφύροντο, ἠθροίκει.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. Translate:—

Vel nos in Capitolium,
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
Vel nos in mare proximum
Gemmas et lapides, aurum et inutile,
Summi materiem mali,
Mittamus, scelerum si bene paenitet.
Eradenda cupidinis
Pravi sunt elementa et tenerae nimis
Mentes asperioribus
Formandae studiis. Nescit equo rudis
Haerere ingenuus puer
Venarique timet, ludere doctior
Seu Graeco iubeas trocho
Seu malis vetita legibus alea,
Cum periura patris fides
Consortem socium fallat et hospites,
Indignoque pecuniam
Heredi properet. Scilicet improbae
Crescunt divitiae; tamen
Curtae nescio quid semper abest rei.

HORACE.

2. Give principal parts of: eradenda, haerere, vetita, venari, crescunt.

3. Quote any phrases or lines which express Horace's idea of the best way to use life.

4. Give Latin for pony, harper, holm-oak, and English for adorea, verbenis, verris. Name in Latin some signs of ill-omen.

5. What do you know of: Silvanus, Naiades, Lollius? How does Horace describe Tibur?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

As soon as the enemy approached the ditch, Belisarius himself drew the first arrow: and such was his strength and dexterity, that he transfixed the foremost of the barbarian leaders. A shout of applause and victory was re-echoed along the wall. He drew a second arrow, and the stroke was followed with the same success and the same acclamation. The Roman general then gave the word that the archers should aim at the teams of oxen: they were instantly covered with mortal wounds.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Il y a dans l'homme une tyrannie naturelle: quand il ne peut pas asservir au nom des princes, il veut asservir au nom de Dieu. Il n'apprend à respecter la liberté d'autrui qu'après avoir mille fois souffert dans la sienne. Les prédicateurs du culte nouveau dans les provinces du midi et de l'ouest y étaient traqués comme des bêtes fauves, prenant différents déguisements et métiers pour cacher leur véritable métier de moissonneurs d'âmes, épiés, emprisonnés, enfermés, traînés sur les routes et conduits dans les villes pour y être jetés au feu des bûchers.

Or,

In der einsamsten Tiefe jenes Waldes, wo ich schon manches redende Thier belauscht, lag ich an einem sanften Wasserfalle und war bemüht, einem meiner Mährchen den leichten poetischen Schmuck zu geben, in welchem am liebsten zu erscheinen, la Fontaine die Fabel fast verwöhnt hat. Ich sann, ich wählte, ich verwarf, die Stirne glühete. — — Umsonst, es kam nichts auf das Blatt. Voll Unwillen sprang ich auf; aber sieh! — auf einmal stand sie selbst, die fabelnde Muse, vor mir.

Und sie sprach lächelnd: Schüler, wozu diese undankbare Mühe? Die Wahrheit braucht die Anmuth der Fabel; aber wozu braucht die Fabel die Anmuth der Harmonie? Du willst das Gewürze würzen. Genug, wenn die Erfindung des Dichters ist; der Vortrag sei des ungekünstelten Geschichtsschreibers, so wie der Sinn des Weltweisen.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

The battle at length expired by the death of the last of the companions of Hussein. Alone, weary, and wounded, he seated himself at the door of his tent. He was pierced in the mouth with a dart. He lifted his hands to heaven—they were full of blood—and he uttered a funeral prayer for the living and the dead. In a transport of despair, his sister issued from the tent, and adjured the general of the Kufians that he would not suffer Hussein to be murdered before his eyes. A tear trickled down the soldier's venerable beard; and the boldest of his men fell back on every side as the dying Imam threw himself among them.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Subjects*—Choose ONE.]

A.—ROB ROY.

1. The Bailie's account of the Highlands and Rob Roy, as given to Francis immediately after the interrupted duel.

2. The disaster to Captain Thornton's force.

3. The character of the Bailie, as shown by his sayings and doings.

B.—THE BALLAD BOOK.

1. The special characteristics of *Ballad* poetry, illustrated by quotations.

2. Ballad metres, and the sentiments they are fitted to express, with examples.

[*Questions*—Candidates are, however, permitted to spend the entire time at the Essay.]

A.—ROB ROY.

(*a*) Name some of the incidents which help in fixing the date to which the story refers.

(*b*) For what purpose were Rashleigh's brothers introduced into the story?

(*c*) Give six or more obsolete or unusual words in the story, with their meaning and the connexions in which they occur.

B.—THE BALLAD BOOK.

(*a*) How does Allingham choose between the different versions of an old Ballad?

(*b*) What general criticism does Allingham make on the Robin Hood ballads?

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